FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 206 24 October 1986

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

U.S. Actions Counter Process Started at Reykjavik [Kozyakov] AA 1
Comparison of Gorbachev 22 Oct Television Address AA 1
Gerasimov Denies Soviet Version of SDI [PRAVDA 22 Oct] AA 3
U.S. 'Propaganda' Countered on 'Nonnuclear' SDI [Koryavin in IZVESTIYA 23 Oct] AA 3
Reagan 'Corrected' by Poindexter on SDI Sharing [Palladin in IZVESTIYA 20 Oct] AA 5
DER SPIEGEL Interview With Falin on Reykjavik [20 Oct] AA 6
NATO Nuclear Group Viewing INF, Conventional Arms [Sayenko] AA 14

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

CEMA Government Heads To Meet in Bucharest 3 Nov BB 1
CEMA Supply Committee Meeting in Warsaw Noted [PRAVDA 19 Oct] BB 1
Higher Education Ministers End Prague Congress [IZVESTIYA 19 Oct] BB 1
Warsaw Pact Document Shows 'Undoubted Optimism' [Zholkver] BB 2

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Further Reportage of World Peace Conference CC 1
  PRAVDA on Debates [Kostikov, 19 Oct] CC 1
  Conference Ends [Kostikov in PRAVDA 21 Oct] CC 2
  Kharkov Assessment CC 3
  Further Commentary [Kostikov in PRAVDA 22 Oct] CC 4
Osaka Conference Debates Center on Reykjavik [Borodin] CC 5

UNITED STATES & CANADA

'Demogoguery' Feature of Weinberger Asia Tour [Golts in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 Oct] A 1
New Aircraft Carrier Shows Naval Arms Race Aim [Kharkov] A 3
  More Carriers Being Built
Shultz Appoints Redman To Replace B. Kalb A 4
Kamentsev, Armand Hammer Discuss Cooperation [IZVESTIYA 17 Oct] A 4
Moscow Trade Seminar Held With U.S. Companies A 4

CHINA

Further Reportage of Honecker Beijing Visit B 1
  Reception Speeches [PRAVDA 23 Oct] B 1
  Meets With Officials B 1
Savenkov Interviews Rogachev on Beijing Talks [IZVESTIYA 24 Oct] B 2
Agreement With PRC on Amur Border Areas Signed [IZVESTIYA 24 Oct] B 2
Moscow Soiree Marks Chinese 1911 Revolution [PRAVDA 23 Oct] B 4

NORTHEAST ASIA

Minister Comments on Kim Visit C 1
PRAVDA Notes End of Honecker DPRK Visit [22 Oct] C 2
Murakhovskiy-Led Delegation Departs for Mongolia C 2
  Talks With Batmonh [PRAVDA 23 Oct] C 3
IZVESTIYA Views Soviet-Japanese Anniversary C 4
U.S. Nuclear Sub's Visit to Japanese Port Noted C 4

SOUTH ASIA

Commentary Hits Weinberger's DRA Stance [Nikolayev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 19 Oct] D 1
  IZVESTIYA on Pakistan Visit [Skosyrev, 20 Oct] D 1
Pakistan Opens Ports, Naval Bases to U.S. D 2
Katushev Holds Economic Talks in New Delhi D 3
V. Zagladin Welcomes Indian Delegation [PRAVDA 20 Oct] D 3

EASTERN EUROPE

PRAVDA Version of Shevardnadze Press Conference [17 Oct] F 1
PRAVDA Sums Up Visit by MSZMP's Szuros [22 Oct] F 4
Further Coverage of Demichev Visit to SFRY F 5
  Meets With Hasani [PRAVDA 23 Oct] F 5
  Officials' Dinner Speeches [IZVESTIYA 22 Oct] F 5
  Holds Talks With Gacic, Others [IZVESTIYA 23 Oct] F 7
PRAVDA Editor Addresses Sofia IOJ Congress [IZVESTIYA 23 Oct] F 8
Borin Notes 'Large Areas' of GDR Use by Military F 8

WESTERN EUROPE

Envoy in Iceland Recalled Due to 'Blunder' [Stockholm] G 1
SED, SPD Launch Nuclear-Free Corridor Initiative [Yakhontov in PRAVDA 23 Oct] G 1
Batalin-Led Delegation Arrives in Bonn G 2
  Delegation Attends Bundestag G 3
  Delegation Hosts Reception G 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Leadership Sends Condolences on Machel Death [PRAVDA 23 Oct] J 1
Alleged RSA Involvement in Machel Death Reported J 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

PCCh Political Commission Releases Declaration K 1
U.S. Senate Measures Show 'Anti-Mexican Tilt' K 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Gorbachev Meets Party Officials 22 Oct [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 24 Oct] R 1
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 23 Oct Politburo Meeting [24 Oct] R 2
Ligachev, Marchuk Address Academicians' Forum [PRAVDA 17 Oct] R 5
Ryzhkov Addresses Council of Ministers Meeting R 11
Murakhovskiy Addresses RSFSR Council of Ministers [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 15 Oct] R 12
    Chairs Environmental Session R 14
    Awarded Order of Lenin R 14
Dolgikh Visits Surgut, Tyumen Power Stations R 15
Solovyev Gives Report at Leningrad Obkom Plenum R 15

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Ruvinskiy Views Nationwide Harvest Progress T 1
CSA Reviews Harvesting of Late Crops T 1
Moscow Papers Cite Grain Production Figures T 2
RSFSR Releases Data on Field Work Progress T 2
Oblast-Level Grain Procurement Figures Reported [SELSKAYA ZHIZN 9 Oct] T 3
    IZVESTIYA on Oblast Grain [22 Oct] T 3

U.S. ACTIONS COUNTER PROCESS STARTED AT REYKJAVIK

LD240333 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Excerpts] Here is our observer Vladislav Kozyakov with his comment on Washington's reaction to the speech by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev over Soviet television on Wednesday.

[Kozyakov] Good evening. According to press efforts from Washington, the White House has acknowleedged Mikhail Gorbachev's speech and has tried to depict the Soviet leader and President Reagan as being in agreement on moving ahead in pursuit of arms control agreements. Well, at first glance such a reaction seems welcome. The thing is, however, that the Soviet leader drew attention to various facts which shows that American policy today runs counter to the process started at Reykjavik. To begin with, both the mass media and officials in America are trying to distort what really happened at the meeting in Iceland. The Soviet Union came to that meeting with constructive proposals for arms reduction that indeed are the most radical in the entire history of Soviet-American talks. As a result of their meetings, Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan agreed that the strategic weapons of the Soviet Union and the United States can and must be totally eliminated by the year 1996. [passage omitted]

What do we see in Washington today? It would be difficult even to list all the misleading statements made there by high-ranking officials of the administration. For example, some deny that President Reagan gave his consent to the total abolition of all strategic weapons of the USSR and the USA by the year 1996. Others deny that the President agreed to the Soviet proposals to reduce not only stragetic missiles but also bombers and cruise missiles. They assert that some of the Soviet Union's proposals made in Iceland should be taken out of the integral package. As for the SDI program, the administration is doing its utmost to carry it out despite the fact that this is a major obstacle on the way to nuclear disarmament.

Speaking in Scotland on Wednesday, Defense Secretary Weinberger said we certainly hope to deploy SDI. Meanwhile, Washington announced its decision to expel from the United States 55 members of the Soviet Embassy and Consulate, and action that appears outrageous from the normal standpoint, and the Soviet side has been forced to take countermeasures. Needless to say, both the misleading campaign about Reykjavik in the United States and the provocative anti-Soviet actions by Washington are absolutely incompatible with the since desire to promote nuclear disarmament and international security. Until next time, goodbye.

COMPARISON OF GORBACHEV 22 OCT TELEVISION ADDRESS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 23 October, first edition, carries on page 1, under the headline "Speech on Soviet Television by M.S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee," the address Gorbachev gave on October. Comparison with the item published on page AA 1 in the 23 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, headline "Gorbachev 22 Oct Address on Reykjavik Outcome," reveals the following subsantive variations:

Page AA 1, paragraph one, last line reads in PRAVDA: ...has disturbed the whole world. (substituting "disturbed" for "aroused")

Page AA 2, paragraph two, penultimate line reads in PRAVDA: ...a solution to the most important problems.... (deleting "some of")

Same page, pargraph three, last two sentences read in PRAVDA: One should not overestimate their strength, but neither should one underestimate it. To all appearances it will, of course, be a tough struggle. (rewording)

Same page, paragraph four, line eight reads in PRAVDA: ...and changing [chekharda] and dissonance that we.... (adding "and")

Same page, paragraph five, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...simultaneously gone into raptures. A noisy campaign.... (substituting "raptures" for "talk of triumph")

Page AA 3, first paragraph, penultimate line reads in PRAVDA: ...the old approach, and they are dragging it back to fruitless discussions.... (substituting "and they are dragging" for "to draw")

Same page, paragraph four, penultimate line reqads in PRAVDA: ...form an integral package, and they are.... (substituting "integral" for "complete")

Same page, last paragraph line one reads in PRAVDA: We attached principled importance to these accords.... (substituting "principled" for "principle")

Page AA 4. paragraph four, line seven reads in PRAVDA: ...on the road to a nuclear-free world, and when Mr Shultz.... (substituting "Nuclear-free" for "nonnuclear")

Page AA 5, first paragraph, line one reads in PRAVDA: Continuation of the SDI program will draw.... (adding "program")

Same page, paragraph five, line four reads in PRAVDA: ...space-based systems, including means of destroying Soviet satellites,.... (substituting "means of destroying" for "weapons that can destroy")

Page AA 6, first paragraph, penultimate line reads in PRAVDA: ...would adopt the decisions whose need stems.... (substituting "decisions" for "decision")

Page AA 8, paragraph four, penultimate line reads in PRAVDA: ...should see changes in the political climate.... (substituting "changes" for "a change")

Same page, paragraph six, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...armaments was a widespread thesis in the West. It is that.... (adding "in the West")

Same page, last paragraph, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...that our January proposal on eliminating nuclear weapons.... (substituting "proposal" for "proposals")

Page AA 9, paragraph three, second sentence reads in PRAVDA: Is it not possible to take from the negotiating table what is more advantageous, while ignoring what, for various reasons, is not to your liking? (rewording, asking question)

Same page, paragraph five, line nine reads in PRAVDA: ...and me personally not to treat the ABM Treaty as "holy writ." How, then, do you want me to treat treaties: As a scrap of paper, or what? (rewording)

GERASIMOV DENIES SOVIET VERSION OF SDI

PM231031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "When There Is No Proof..."]

[Text] Japanese Foreign Minister Kuranari, speaking in parliament, said that "the United States is developing [razrabatyvayut] the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) in response to the threat that the Soviet Union will create [sozdaniye] a nuclear-powered laser, and therefore needs to hold nuclear tests." We asked G. Gerasimov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Administration to comment on this report.

Something new and original has appeared in the arguments in defense of SDI, he noted. Of course, neither Mr Kuranari nor anyone else has any proof. But the very absence of proof is interpreted as proof in the distorted world of anti-Sovietism. This approach smacks of the logic of the hypochondriac who sees the absence of disease as proof that it will soon strike.

The Soviet Union, as is well known, rejects the SDI concept and does not intend to create [sozdavat] its own version. Our country warns that it will take countermeasures to neutralize U.S. efforts in this sphere -- but these measures will be wholly fitting [adekvatnyy] rather than analagous.

Apart from its distorted logic Mr Kuranari's statement demonstrated -- or rather, shed light on -- two interesting facts:

First, the statement showed that Mr Kuranari favors continuing nuclear tests. It is being pointed out in Japan itself that this position runs counter to Japanese Government statements in favor of banning all nuclear tests. Second, the statement refutes the assurances given by the Japanese prime minister -- and by the U.S. President himself -- about the "nonnuclear nature of SDI." Of course, the U.S. "Star Wars" plans contain a whole package of military-technical innovations, but foremost among them is probably Edward Teller's brainchild -- the nuclear-pumped X-ray laser -- and nuclear tests are needed in order to create [sozdat] it, and not only underground tests but probably tests in space, too.

Incidentally, since the Soviet Union is not holding nuclear tests, that fact in itself prevents it from conducting work on the creation [sozdaniye] of a nuclear powered laser.

U.S. 'PROPAGANDA' COUNTERED ON NONNUCLEAR SDI

PM231315 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[L. Koryavin Washington dispatch: "The Nuclear Track of the 'Cobra'"]

[Text] "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) propaganda has been combined with a carefully worked out strategic disinformation initiative in the United States.

The campaign is being waged by the mass information media, political figures, and government officials operating in the corridors of Congress and the Washington authorities, or even simply on the streets, working on public opinion. And all this is being directed from the state council panels of government.

The main aim of this propaganda offensive is to prove the "defensive nature" of SDI and present this program to the American people as a guarantee of U.S. security against a possible aggressor and as a kind of "insurance" for the country's future. The cloud of deception regarding the "nonnuclear" nature of SDI is particularly poisonous. Here, however, government propagandists are finding themselves in difficulties. Their heaps of rhetoric are being knocked down by Americans actually involved in developing [razrabotka] "Star Wars" weapons. Thus, Lowell Wood, one of the leaders of work being done in this field at the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, says directly: "Nuclear energy will play a central role in the 'Strategic Defense Initiative.'" It is precisely Livermore that is now trying to create [sozdat] a nuclear-powered X-ray laser -- a weapon which, to quote THE WASHINGTON POST, would be able to direct lethal X-ray beams for thousands of miles as a result of a nuclear explosion in space.

The creation [sozdaniye] of nuclear power plants for the space-based ABM system is part of the SDI program. These, specialists believe, are potential sources of power for nuclear-powered combat lasers, electromagnetic guns, and other "star wars" components. What is more, these powerful plants will ensure means of communication and control. Therefore, strike lasers, and detection and targeting systems, and the entire process of conducting "combat operations" in space are all organically connected with nuclear potential.

THE WASHINGTON POST writes that nuclear-powered particle beam weapons will keep the Livermore Laboratory and its Nevada test site fully occupied for "several decades to come." This is an accurate observation. What is being tested there has a direct bearing on the nuclear militarization of space, which, as the U.S. disinformation service reiterates, will be "free" of nuclear charges. American journalists Fred Hyatt and Rick Atkinson observe, however, that "it is precisely the creation [sozdaniye] of nuclear-powered lasers that is the real reason for the United States' refusal to conclude a nuclear test ban treaty with the Soviet Union.

And these tests continue in Nevada. As Paul Brown of the Livermore Laboratory has emphasized, the concept of the x-ray laser has been tested there in the course of a whole series of underground explosions with such fine-sounding, exotic names as "(Dofin)," "Cobra," "Romano," "Cottage," and "Gold Stone." Pentagon and Energy Department spokesmen do not conceal the fact that they have achieved "major success in this sphere." Even open documents from the U.S. military department point out that the period 1987-1988 will be "the point at which the full transition will be made from fundamental SDI research to the technical development [razrabotka] stage."

These are the facts. They convincingly show the absurdity of SDI's "nonnuclear nature." This is the opinion of Carl Sagan, the well-known American scientist: "It is impossible to stop the arms race while new weapons are being produced. The U.S. President's idea that SDI will render nuclear weapons 'unncessary and obsolete' is unrealistic. On the contrary: Realization of this program will increase the danger of a nuclear war." And Paul Warnke, former director of the U.S. Agency for Arms Control and Disarmament, believes that "SDI is the main obstacle in the way of reaching accords with the Soviet Union on reducing nuclear weapons arsenals."

REAGAN 'CORRECTED' BY POINDEXTER ON SDI SHARING

PM221557 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Palladin "Ironical Notes" under the "Themes of the Day" rubric: "How the Admiral Corrected the President"]

[Text] John Poindexter, the president's national security assistant, is distinguished from other Washington officials by his admiral's rank and his dislike for contacts with the press. It is not that the head of the National Security Council (Poindexter's other title) was ignorant or at the very least lacked vanity, it is just that until recently he kept to himself and did not force his opinions on all and sundry. Now, instead, the invisible admiral is himself seeking out the company of those who christened him that way -- namely, the news broadcasting fraternity.

And all because the White House is trying to justify the deadlock at the Reykjavik meeting. Now, together with colleagues from the administration, the National Security Council chief is calling press conference after press conference, briefing after briefing where he tries to explain his government's policy or, rather, to din into journalists that while fanning up the arms race the White House is thinking only of peace.

However, either because Mr Poindexter lacks the necessary skill or because the military man in him is prevailing, it turns out that during these contacts he quite often blurts out what the administration's leaders are thinking. That is what happened during his latest meeting with foreign journalists accredited in Washington. Trying to explain the White House's approach to disarmament questions, the President's assistant stated with an admiral's bluntness that Washington continues to reject the Soviet leadership's proposal on the complete elimination of nuclear weapon stocks by the year 2000. According to Mr Poindexter there can be no question of that until: a) a balance of conventional, nonnuclear forces is reached; b) the "political climate" in the USSR changes; and c) our country carries out unilateral ideological disarmament.

That is how the "new thinking," Washington-style looks! The admiral is unoriginal, even by the Reagan administration's standards. Back in 1981, Richard Pipes -- an adviser to the present U.S. President -- issued an ultimatum to the USSR: Either voluntarily surrender to the American way of life or World War III. Thus, J. Poindexter's outpourings could be ignored but for one thing: They show the true worth of the White House head's statement that his ultimate goal and most cherished dream is the complete and general elimination of nuclear weapons.

Furthermore, at the same press conference the admiral even ventured to correct his commander in chief who, under the U.S. Constitution, is the President. As everyone knows, when trying to present the "Star Wars" program as a noble venture, R. Reagan is promising to share its secrets with our country. It goes without saying that even in the United States there are few who take this seriously. Nevertheless, Mr Poindexter considered it necessary to clarify this issue. Henceforth, he stated, the White House head's promises should not be taken to mean that the United States is offering the USSR technological documentation on SDI. That is understood: Washington views this program as an instrument not of cooperation but of confrontation.

Thank you for your frankness, admiral! Listening to Mr Poindexter was all the more interesting because it is through people like him that the military-industrial complex speaks.

DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEW WITH FALIN ON REYKJAVIK

DW210941 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 20 Oct 86 pp 173-179

[Interview with NOVOSTI Chairman Valentin Falin by editors Hans Hoyng and Andreas Lorenz in Reykjavik on 13 October -- Falin answers questions in German]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Falin, how long will it take for the superpowers to reach a point again where success in disarmament appears to near at hand -- months, years, or decades?

Falin: What happened here in Reykjavik cannot be assessed in terms of hours, days, or weeks. We should try to assess the importance of what happened, was discussed, and almost decided upon here in light of the two superpowers' mutual relationship. In doing so, one should not be on one's high horse and let the other side walk on foot.

SPIEGEL: Who has made the better impression?

Falin: Mikhail Gorbachev assessed the meeting very fairly. He is not gloating. He did not try to corner the other side and blame it for the fact that people's expectations were unfulfilled.

SPIEGEL: Surely he does not blame himself, does he?

Falin: He rightly says that for reasons that have not been explained, the U.S. Administration was not ready to resolve the pending problems. It is my personal impression that the U.S. Administration not only came to Reykjavik with empty hands, it was also just not prepared for our proposals and therefore was unable to consider and answer them adequately.

SPIEGEL: Gorbachev does not rule out the possibility of an eventual summit with Reagan in Washington and thus a weapons agreement. What is the basis for such optimism?

Falin: It is realistic for us not to be guided by emotions, but to act responsibly. The Americans are not in a position to eliminate us, and we are not in a position to eliminate the Americans. We are doomed to live or die together.

SPIEGEL: So you do not rule out a new initiative by the Soviet Union in a few weeks or months?

Falin: I even say that it is very probable -- an initiative on the most urgent issues. We must put an end to the senseless arms race. In addition, we must try to get closer to each other, because without Soviet-U.S. cooperation many international problems cannot be resolved that require at least parallel action on both sides.

SPIEGEL: Where, specifically, would cooperation be indispensable?

Falin: It is necessary in the Middle East, Afghanistan, the Gulf war, and Namibia, to say nothing of problems like environmental pollution and so forth.

SPIEGEL: But how are things to continue in view of the fact that Ronald Reagan firmly insists on SDI?

Falin: Regarding SDI, we assume that the hard facts will convince Reagan or his successor that SDI does not pay.

SPIEGEL. Then why the Soviet opposition? Because of the other weapons that could be invented, built, and tested in the scope of that program?

Falin: You just answered your own question. However, the weapons are equally dangerous for the United States. The Americans would also live better without them.

SPIEGEL: Then why does the Soviet delegation here in Reykjavik insist on linking everything, really everything, with SDI -- intermediate-range weapns, long-range weapons, a moratorium on nuclear tests, verification, and even bilateral and humanitarian issues. The great breakthrough was suddenly made conditional on SDI. Why this all or nothing position?

Falin: SDI is the most important, the crucial problem. If the program were ever to be implemented, it would first of all provide the nation with a first-strike capability, because the threat of a counterstrike that could prevent a first strike would be neutralized.

SPIEGEL: General Secretary Gorbachev has announced adequate countermeasures...

Falin: Second, you should realize that SDI research and testing will have incalculable consequences in the field of conventional weapons. It will touch off another arms race.

Third, the SDI program is connected with the U.S. intention to tie up the Soviet Union's specific resources in the weapons field that we urgently need in reforming our economy.

SPIEGEL: Then U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger would be right: The Soviet Union can be armed to death.

Falin: He is wrong. But that has always been the Americans' strategy. They have tried to do that since 1946. In 1982 the Pentagon issued a 125-page paper that recommeded that the Soviet Union should be forced to make constant new weapons investments and constantly increase its military expenditures. That is a long-term program and has nothing to do with defense, but is a type of war waged in times of peace in technological and economic areas.

SPIEGEL: Should you not have known in Reykjavik that Reagan would insist on his pet project?

Falin: Let us consider the formal aspect of SDI. The Americans say that the purpose of the program is to make all nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete" and to eliminate them as a weapons category. According to Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals, however, that is to be done concretely within 10 years. Why should billions be invested in a new arms technology if that goal can also be achieved by a piece of paper? If the Americans were honest, if they had no hidden agendas, if nothing else were behind that program but what they state publicly, then their behavior is illogical and absurd.

SPIEGEL: But you must have realized that since Geneva, Reagan has repeatedly stated that he does not want to renounce SDI.

Falin: Right. But remember what Reagan and Gorbachev agreed on in Geneva last year: In the future there should be no wars and, in particular, no nuclear wars between the two sides. Both agreed that nuclear wars cannot be won and both sides pledged that they would not strive for military superiority. That means Reagan bound himself to reconsider all programs.

SPIEGEL: But it does not mean that in Geneva he committed himself to abandon SDI. SDI is not mentioned in the Geneva communique.

Falin: But it says putting an end to the arms race on earth, preventing an arms race in space, renouncing war as a means of policy, and renouncing efforts to achieve military superiority. Taking the combination of all those things seriously, we had every reason to believe in a positive development. That was why the Reykjavik meeting became necessary and that was why we suggested it, because U.S. policy went in the opposite direction.

SPIEGEL: Do we understand you correctly? Do you mean the only aim of Reykjavik was to remind Reagan of the "spirit of Geneva" and tell him he had stated his readiness to renounce SDI a year ago?

Falin: No. The general secretary's efforts were supposed to make clear that words are not enough. They must be followed by deeds in the crucial area of relations between our two countries, deeds that safeguard the security of the world. Since January there has been practically no positive movement in the Geneva disarmament negotiations. The Americans apparently want the talks to continue like that. Meanwhile, the Americans do what they like in the military field. The talks are just a trick to reassure the public.

SPIEGEL: You also want to win the European public over to your positions.

Falin: This is the moment of truth. We should all know what should be done. We have to translate noble statements into the language of practical policy.

SPIEGEL: In Geneva, the Americans submitted quite a number of proposals: the reduction of intermediate-range weapons, the 50-percent reduction of strategic nuclear weapons....

Falin: It was not that easy with the 50 percent. Now we have taken the Americans at their word. Now we are telling them: All right, but not just mere statements -- we want concrete measures and steps. Then we will know the state of affairs. The Americans said: Yes, sure. The weapons can be reduced, but we will continue our SDI program.

SPIEGEL: Gorbachev and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz said in Reykjavik that they had been quite close to a solution. Now Gorbachev has said that if the Americans had shown more readiness to compromise we would have been successful. We want to ask you this: The package was on the table. Why was the small step toward agreement not made?

Falin: Any compromise is limited to a certain extent -- by principles. If states make compromises without observing certain principles, they will be bankrupt sooner or later. That is obvious.

SPIEGEL: The American right also says that.

Falin: Nonsense. The American right assumes that the Soviet Union is the "evil empire" and compromising with that evil violates Christian principles. We have told the Americans we should ignore all ideological differences and proceed from our common security. However, the Americans disagree. They say security based merely on treaties is a treacherous securty. They only believe in security based on weapons. We think that in today's world there cannot be security based on military force. Securty must be achieved by political means. The two philosophies are basically different. What compromise could there be between confrontation an peaceful coexistence?

SPIEGEL: Is that why you have linked arms reduction with the demand for the renunciation of the Strategic Defense Initiative?

Falin: Let us consider the consequences of the U.S. demands. Together with the Americans we would dismantle all nuclear weapons over a period of 10 years. At the same time they would be developing their new weapons, which also are nuclear weapons, like the X-ray laser. The only difference is that they are now called SDI. Read the Bible. It says: He who lies once can never be trusted.

SPIEGEL: Prior to this meeting both sides considered it possible to reach agreement on intermediate-range missiles. Neither side has established a linkage to the SDI complex as a precondition. Why are they doing that now?

Falin: We have always told the Americans that all radical nuclear disarmament measures must be carried out as a compact whole.

SPIEGEL: Is it not at least possible to resolve the problem of intermediate-range missiles separately?

Falin: Last year in Paris the general secretary suggested an interim solution. You in the West did not understand or value it....

SPIEGEL: He suggested separate negotiations on the reduction of intermediate-range missiles which would, however, also have to be conducted with the governments in London and Paris.

Falin: Would you like to return to that proposal? Or do you prefer the Reykjavik variant? If you want the latter alternative the package discussed in Iceland applies.

SPIEGEL: Nonetheless, the Soviet Union's attitude has been inconsistent. Prior to Reykjavik, Gorbachev said that progress could be achieved on intermediate-range weapons, and he also spoke about a separate moratorium on nuclear tests. A reasonable solution was to be found in those areas. Now suddenly nobody talks about a moratorium anymore...

Falin: Not quite...

SPIEGEL: ...And the Soviet side tied up a huge package and linked it with SDI. That must disappoint the Europeans.

Falin: Our proposal takes into account the fact that SDI and nuclear weapons tests are inseparably linked. If they do not test, they do not develop SDI weapons. If they renounce SDI weapons, they do not need nuclear tests. For the Americans to say that they need the tests to check old weapons is a crass case of disinformation.

In reality the Americans are developing a new generation of weapons. This is a violation of the ABM Treaty of 1972, which says quite clearly that only stationary land-based components may be developed, not mobile air-based or space-based components. In 1963 and 1968 the Americans also bound themselves to negotiate on a definitive nuclear test ban but have not done this for many years. Is international law a two-way street for the Americans?

SPIEGEL: But you have no objections to SDI research in the laboratory?

Falin: We have made significant concessions for the Americans. To prevent Reagan from losing face we have conceded SDI research in the laboratory, even though in our view it is incompatible with the ABM treaty. However, we also stipulated that the new weapons not be tested in space for 10 years. The United States rejected this. In the final analysis they would like us officially to approve of their violation of the treaty. There is no room left for a compromise.

SPIEGEL: So there is no reason at all for any optimism?

Falin: At the end of last year the White House published a booklet that says that the Americans only accpeted the ABM treaty in 1972 because at the time there was neither reliable technology nor a possibility of establishing such a system relatively economically. Those two problems are now resolved and suddenly the Americans do not need the treaty anymore.

SPIEGEL: Mr Falin, you said that the Americans are striving for a first-strike capability and for military superiority. The Americans say that the Soviets are currently more ready for compromise because they need time to get out of their economic difficulties, possibly with the help of the West. Once that has been achieved you will continue your weapons buildup. How can you escape from that confrontation?

Falin: The Americans should stop lying. All U.S. weapons programs since the war have been based on disinformation.

At his press conference in Reykjavik, Gorbachev commented on their plans to arm us to death. He said that there will be no symmetrical response to SDI. We will develop our own system. It will be different from the so-called defense measures by the United States. Regrettably that is how it is, and this cannot be helped.

SPIEGEL: A bit more specific please.

Falin: We will develop a potential that will destroy SDI in the event of war. According to U.S. and our own scientists it will cost two-thirds less than the U.S. system because it is much easier and less expensive to operate from earth.

SPIEGEL: Now, after the unsuccessful exploratory talks in Reykjavik, is the starting signal being given for the development of a strategic defense system for the USSR?

Falin: That depends on what the Americans do. We will not expose ourselves to any danger.

SPIEGEL: But you are still hoping that the Americans' partners, in particular the West Europeans, will bring pressure to bear on Washington?

Falin: We do not harbor such illusions.

SPIEGEL: However, the Europeans did exert some pressure on Washington, at least internally.

Falin: Certainly. The early-warning time for Europeans is so short that in effect they could expect a catastrophe at any minute.

SPIEGEL: So you expect Reagan to come under more pressure following Reykjavik?

Falin: We are realists and understand that neither Reagan nor we conduct negotiations under pressure. However, we of course assume that public reaction will also urge Reagan to seriously consider the problem.

SPIEGEL: Is that not pressure?

Falin: It is an invitation.

SPIEGEL: You also say that Reagan does not freely make his decisions, and that he is just a puppet of the U.S. military-industrial complex.

Falin: That would be too bluntly put. But he is not sovereign. There is a difference. Reagan is influenced by that complex and surrounded by rightist circles who have a material interest in war.

SPIEGEL: If that were true, nothing could change. Then how do you explain the optimism your general secretary showed in spite of this?

Falin: The optimism can be explained by reality, which cannot be abolished by us or by the U.S. administration. The reality is this: Nowadays no conflict can be resolved by military means. Military strength is of no use anymore. Bismarck's principle holds true that for a useless army, even 1 pfennig is a waste.

SPIEGEL: Gorbachev suggested three types of measures to verify disarmament agreements. Have both sides agreed on them?

Falin: The Americans refused to accept warship inspections. They said it was not feasible.

SPIEGEL: We were under the impression that the verification problems were virtually resolved in Reykjavik.

Falin: Theoretically. The Americans prefer to discuss verification. As soon as things take concrete shape they try to evade verification. We have generally agreed to on-site inspections. When there was talk about the ships, the Americans said that it would not work and would be too complicated. That is how it is.

SPIEGEL: How about the humanitarian problems?

Falin: As usual we were given a list of persons who want to leave the country, and as usual we had no counterlist. For example, we could have noted the names of several million American Indians...

SPIEGEL: ...who would like to immigrate to the Soviet Union?

Falin: No, why should they? After all not all Soviet people want to emigrate to the United States, but the United States presumes to represent their rights. Why should we not represent the Indians' rights?

SPIEGEL: Will you now grant your citizens the same right to exit as the United States does to its citizens?

Falin: There were specific results among the appropriate experts. However, because no solution was in the offing to the crucial disarmament problems the results of that work group was not even studied.

SPIEGEL: So again it is the package: With SDI there will be no human rights. Gorbachev seems to have certain problems at home.

Falin: We have no problems with human rights.

SPIEGEL: Your general secretary will go home without a foreign policy success. Does that encourage his critics?

Falin: Criticism of the renewal that is taking place in our country is expressed by people who previously were too well off and for whom mismanagement had become a source of huge profits. We will eradicate that abuse.

Gorbachev has realized that a change in the way of thinking is always the most difficult problem. It takes some time and it cannot take place overnight. Rusty wheels turn slowly.

One thing is sure, however: There is a difference from Ivan the Terrible, Peter I, and Stalin. No heads will roll.

SPIEGEL: But in your system, too, the general secretary will occasionally have to present a result.

Falin: He sets an example. He shows people how to discuss and settle problems and how to organize things. On his trips he talks to people. He does not dodge questions, but answers them -- sometimes convincingly, sometimes less convincingly.

He is just a human being. He is not omniscient -- he is no god. Give him time. In a year we can talk about him again.

SPIEGEL: Time is passing, at least in foreign policy.

Falin: Under Gorbachev, the Soviet Union's international situation has improved. Confidence in our country has grown. People show more interest in our proposals and initiatives. The most striking example was the moratorium on nuclear tests, and I am sure that the proposals we submitted here will meet with international support -- the reduction of long-range weapons by half, the elimination of a large number of intermediate-range weapons, and the renunciation of SDI.

What was done in Reykjavik could be called a long-term investment which does not immediately yield a dividend, but pays nonetheless. Reykjavik has not been an unnecessary expense, either internally or externally.

SPIEGEL: You are confirming very old American anxieties that the general secretary's appearance at meetings like this one is only propaganda aimed at winning international public opinion for himself.

Falin: Should a general secretary appear in a way that has a negative effect on public opinion?

SPIEGEL: So you view Gorbachev as the winner of the summit?

Falin: Gorbachev has represented his positions more convincingly, more sincerely, and more logically. If a position is not logical, then something is wrong with it.

SPIEGEL: Mr Falin, you just talked with Mr Gorbachev. What mood is he in now following the failure of the summit? Was he disappointed or furious?

Falin: He was not disappointed. When we came to Reykjavik, we believed we were offering the Americans so much that they would at least state their readiness not to take measures for 10 years that could violate the ABM Treaty. For 10 years only. And in 10 years we would all be wiser. But from the start he had not ruled out the possibility that the Americans would not appreciate the offer.

SPIEGEL: Can Marshal Akhromeyev, who attended the press conference in civilian clothes, accept such proposals just like that?

Falin: Akhromeyev headed our experts group, which was responsible for all military problems. He is an honest man. He not only pointed out the advantages, but also the disadvantages of our proposals. That is his duty. If he had not done so he would have violated his duty.

SPIEGEL: So the Soviet military is prepared to support these incisive measures?

Falin: It is, because -- I hope as in your country -- the military is part of the people.

SPIEGEL: What impression did Gorbachev gain of Ronald Reagan during the summit meeting?

Falin: Gorbachev has said that it was the first time for Reagan to negotiate in a really businesslike way. Reagan has shown that he can negotiate constructively if he wants to. We have concluded from that fact that it is also possible to cooperate with the President.

SPIEGEL: Mr Falin, we thank you for the interview.

NATO NUCLEAR GROUP VIEWING INF, CONVENTIONAL ARMS

LD231135 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The Nuclear Planning Group of NATO is holding a top secret meeting in Gleneagles, near Edinburgh. The following commentary has been written by Sergey Sayenko:

Reports from Gleneagles say that when it came to the medium-range missiles some NATO defense ministers had much to say about the need to have these missiles in Europe. Their main argument is the claim that the Warsaw Treaty countries hold a notable edge over NATO in conventional arms in Europe, and that the West will become virtually defenseless if this continent is rid of nuclear armaments.

Nothing can be further from the truth. Western experts themselves have admitted more than once that in Europe there are approximately as many armaments, including conventional ones, at the disposal of NATO, as there are at the Warsaw Treaty countries' disposal. United States Secretary of State George Shultz, too, had had to admit it. He said that NATO has enough conventional armament to oppose the Soviet Union. And for those who don't know, the large-scale program for disarmament that the Soviet Union submitted to the West last January suggests ridding this earth of nuclear weapons along with reducing conventional arms in Europe.

At the congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in Berlin last April, Mikhail Gorbachev said the Soviet proposals (?may be) conducive to reducing conventional arms on the European Continent in a drastic way, from the Atlantic to the Urals. It's a pity the West doesn't want to listen to proposals of this kind. For instance at the Vienna talks (?on) arms reduction in central Europe, the West doesn't want to discuss even a 1 percent reduction in arms, but insists on reducing personnel by 1 percent.

Since the West doesn't want to notably reduce arms in central Europe, the Vienna talks have been continuing for 13 years. Yes, 13, and doesn't this figure stand out against the backdrop of NATO defense ministers meeting at Gleneagles?

CEMA GOVERNMENT HEADS TO MEET IN BUCHAREST 3 NOV

LD231158 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1135 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, 23 Oct (TASS) -- It was reported here that the 42 session of CEMA will start in Bucharest on 3 November.

By agreement, the session will be carried out by the heads of governments of CEMA member countries.

CEMA SUPPLY COMMITTEE MEETING IN WARSAW NOTED

PM231100 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CEMA Committee Session"]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Oct -- The 21st session of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in the Sphere of Material and Technical Supply has ended in the Polish capital. Taking part were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR. The session was chaired by L.A. Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gossnab.

The state of cooperation in the sphere of material and technical supply and progress in implementing the program of cooperation among the CEMA countries in savings and rational utilization and joint production of machines and equipment for supply services and enterprises for the collection and processing of secondary raw materials and the results of work to fulfill exiting multilateral agreements in economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and prepare new agreements were discussed.

The committee approved a work plan for 1987-88 and adopted appropriate decisions on the questions examined. The session took place in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

The heads of the delegations taking part in the session were received by Z. Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

HIGHER EDUCATION MINISTERS END PRAGUE CONGRESS

PM231551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Important Tasks"]

[Text] Prague, 18 Oct -- The conference of socialist countries' higher education ministers came to a close in the CSSR capital on 17 October. Representatives of Bulgaria, the SRV, Hungary, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR took part in the conference.

The Soviet delegation was headed by G.A. Yagodin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education. Delegations from Angola, Afghanistan, Mozambique, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Nicaragua, and Ethiopia were present as observers.

The participants in the conference discussed topical questions relating to the development of higher education and the coordination of joint efforts in close connection with cooperation programs within the CEMA framework and also on the basis of multilateral and bilateral agreements. They stressed the importance of tasks oriented toward improving the quality of specialist training and increasing the effectiveness of the way in which fraternal countries' scientific potential is used. The conference results will be a new landmark in the task of further enhancing the role of international cooperation in the higher education sphere and in the fulfillment of the plans set by the congresses of the socialist states' fraternal communist and workers parties.

WARSAW PACT DOCUMENT SHOWS 'UNDOUBTED OPTIMISM'

LD162352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] The communique of the meeting of the Committee of Foreign Affairs Ministers of the Warsaw Pact states which took place in Bucharest was published 16 October. Here is our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver:

[Zholkver] The meeting in the Romanian capital took place immediately after the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik, and it graphically reflected the position taken by the socialist community in the present qualitatively new situation in the world. The Warsaw pact countries are concerned with the fact that international tension is being maintained and with the stepping up of the arms race; yet another nuclear explosion in Nevada, incidentally, scheduled for today, being indicative of this. At the same time the ministers who met in Bucharest noted that positiive tendencies in the development of the international situation have recently been clearing a path for themselves, although not without difficulties. The platform proposed by the Soviet Union in Reykjavik represents historical chance for an essential solution of the problems of war and peace, and the Warsaw Pact states voiced support for the far-reaching Soviet proposals on radical nuclear disarmament. The socialist countries have an integrated approach to the problem of disarmament. They have again spoken out for the reduction of conventional armaments by 25 percent in Europe. The need to sign a convention on a chemical weapons ban as soon as possible has also been stressed. Within the framework of establishing an all-embracing system of international security, whose draft has been proposed for discussion in the United Nations by the socialist countries, the socialist countries have offered quite a number of regional measures, ranging from the establishment of nuclear and chemical weapon free zones in central and nothern Europe as well as in the Balkans, to measures on reducing tension in the Mediterranean. In this way the Warsaw Pact states combine a sober and realistic appraisal of the present complex situation in the world with a constructive attitude and a new bold approach toward international affairs.

One cannot help noting another characteristic trait of the document which has been igned in Bucharest: its undoubted optimism. It is based on both the results of the first stage of the Stockholm conference, where it became possible to come to an agreement on substantial confidence-building and security measures in Europe, and on the favorable prospects which are opening up through this for a new all-European meeting in Vienna, scheduled for November. But undoubtedly the major reason for our optimism is that we are confident in our own powers, in the unity of the socialist community which is growing stronger, something which has been confirmed again by the meeting of the Committee of the Foreign Affairs Ministers of the Warsaw Pact.

FURTHER REPORTAGE OF WORLD PEACE CONFERENCE

PRAVDA on Debates

PM211546 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent M. Kostikov report under the rubric "At the World Congress": "Dialogue for Peace"]

[Text] Copenhagen, 18 Oct -- The World Peace Congress, which has become one of the most significant events within the framework of the International Peace Year declared by the United Nations, is continuing its work here. It is receiving dozens of greetings telegrams and messages from many heads of state and government, prominent politicians and public figures, and various organizations and movements.

The dominating theme of the debates is still questions connected with disarmament and the elimination of the huge arsenals of weapons of mass destruction capable of destroying all life on earth many times over. Speaking of this, J. Clausager, a member of the leadership of the Radical Liberal Party of Denmark, noted that the congress participants are alarmed by the fact that progress ground to a halt in Reykjavik. "I hope," the speaker said, "that our congress will influence the U.S. Administration's position and make it give up the pernicious program for the militarization of space. I think such a prestigious forum as ours will boost the actions of peace supporters in the United States and have a direct effect on the course of future disarmament talks."

Simultaneously with the debates, press conferences were taking place at the press center. "A View of Europe After Reykjavik" -- that was the theme at one. Opening the press conference, M. Racz, deputy chairman of the Netherlands Committee for European Security and Cooperation, stated that the public on the continent watched the Reykjavik meeting with hope and attention, because the questions discussed there directly affect the future of Europe. M. Dobrosielski, member of the Polish Academy of Sciences, analyzing the results of the Reykjavik meeting, noted that at the meeting a truly historic opportunity to reach agreement on disarmament over a vast region, from the Atlantic to the Urals, was lost. This happened because of the American side's reluctance to renounce its space militarization plans.

British Labor Party Member of Parliament E. Roberts said that the U.S. President's cold response at the Reykjavik meeting was a real cold shower for the expectations of Europe's peoples. It is quite clear that the main obstacle on the path to disarmament agreements is the "Star Wars" program. We are alarmed by Washington's intention of continuing nuclear tests. We should come out in support of the Soviet moratorium.

F. Ooijen, Netherlands parliamentary deputy, stated: "In the light of the major Soviet proposals made in Reykjavik, the U.S. position at the meeting was highly contradictory. SDI is not only a guarantee of the stepping up of the arms race, but also a blow to Western Europe's economic interests."

A meeting with American victims of radioactive contamination resulting from nuclear tests, bombings, and military exercises made a tremendous impression on the congress participants. The living witnesses of the horrors of nuclear explosions made a statement saying: "We are resolutely opposed to any nuclear tests and call on the U.S. Administration to follow the Soviet Government's example and stop nuclear explosions. As victims of these tests, we condemn the U.S. stance at the Reykjavik meeting."

Within the framework of the numberous debates, forums, and meetings held at the congress, many different proposals have been put forward, sometimes disputed, contradictory, and mutually exclusive. Some people have tried again and again to propagandize the motheaten thesis of the "equal responsibility" of the United States and the USSR for the arms race. But the main aim both in preparing and in holding the congress was precisely to organize a broad dialogue of representatives of all detachments of the planet's peace-loving forces, which vary in the political and ideological color but are committed to achieving a common goal. In disputes truth is born, a common opinion is elaborate, and common tasks are defined for the joint struggle for peace in the present extremely complex and tense situation.

This commonality of goals is indicated by the documents circulated for the collection of signatures -- the "Hiroshima Appeal," the American and Soviet peace supporters' joint document "The Peoples' Appeal for Peace," and, lastly, the "Copenhagen Appeal," inititated by the antiwar organization of the "Delhi Six" countries.

The news of the latest nuclear explosion carried out in the United States was received here with anger and indignation.

Conference Ends

PM220914 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent M. Kostikov report: "The Copenhagen Appeal: World Peace Congress Ends"]

[Text] Copenhagen, 20 Oct -- "In order to stop the arms race on earth and prevent it from spreading into space and to eliminate all types of nuclear weapons, we demand, by way of urgent practical measures, an end to all nuclear weapon tests and an end to 'Star Wars' plans!" -- That is the Copenhagen Appeal, unanimously approved by all the participants in the World Peace Congress which has finished work in the Danish Capital.

The collection of signatures for the appeal, which began during the forum, will take place on all continents. The initiative of the Copenhagen Appeal, but forward by representatives of antiwar organizations and public forces from the "Delhi Six" countries (Argentina, Greece, Mexico, India, Tanzania, and Sweden) who took part in the congress, has met with a wide reponse and support.

More then 3,000 people from the vast majority of countries took part in the congress, including representatives of more than 1,000 antiwar and pacifist movements, more than 60 international organizations, political parties, trade unions, and youth, women's, and religious associations and unions.

Opening immediately after the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik, the World Peace Congress was, so to speak, a continuation of it on a broad public level. The link between these two meetings is not a formal one, but a natural and logical one. The congress participants were faced with two positions, two approaches to the global problems of war and peace.

It is noteworthy that Western agencies tried to fill the local Danish mass media with materials suggesting that it was the United States which took a package of proposals to Reykjavik, while the Soviet Union failed to take the historic opportunity. The Danish bourgeois press, right-wing circles, the agents who were specially sent to the congress in the guise of "observers" by the Western special services and subversive anti-Soviet centers, and all kinds of dissident renegades tried constantly to discredit the objectives and tasks of the congress, making provocative sorties and disseminating slanderous pamphlets and brochures. However, despite all this, on the very first day of work the essence of what happened in Reykjavik became clear to all the participants.

It became obvious to everyone that the historic opportunity in Reykjavik, when the Soviet Union proposed to the United States a package of large-scale measures aimed at real nuclear disarmament, was not exploited though Washington"s fault. The main reason for this is that the America of the military-industrial complex, which the President is forced to take into consideration, does not want to give up the sinister "Star Wars" plans.

The final plenary session summed up the results of the congress. Representatives of various countries and international organizations, including the United Nations, are unanimous that it was an important event and that the resolution of the tasks which it set -- the prevention of nuclear catastrophe and the attainment of detente and disarmament -- will represent the continuation of its work on all continents.

Congress chairman Hermod Lannung, the prominent political and public figure, said in his concluding address that all the tasks facing the forum were successfully resolved. Every person has the right to life, but he must fight for it. Nuclear war threatens the total destruction of man and of everything that civilization has achieved. Our common goal is to prevent nuclear war and achieve disarmament for the sake of the future. The arms race must be declared a crime against all mankind.

By joint actions, H. Lannung went on, we must do everything in our power to secure the elimination of nuclear weapons on earth and prevent their spread into space, and on this path the priority task, the demand of today, is a ban on all nuclear tests. This requires broad, mass actions by everyone. Our congress was an open, democratic dialogue of the most diverse detachments of peace-loving forces representing the millions of peace supporters who are united today in their desire to secure a continuation of the Reykjavik meeting and the attainment of an agreement on banning all nuclear tests and the halting of SDI plans -- the necessary condition for the commencement of nuclear disarmament.

The entire auditorium rose, and the participants in the forum, joining hands, sang the well known antiwar song "We Shall Overcome..."

Kharkov Assessment

LD201736 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The world congress of peaceloving forces, which wound up its work in Copenhagen on Sunday, has become one of the most remarkable events within the framework of the international year of peace. None of the previous forums of peace campaigners of this kind appears to have brought together such a large number of participants.

The broadest public sectors from 134 countries, 94 international organisations, including the United Nations, were represented at the congress in the Danish capital. This was an open dialogue of most variegated detachments of the world's peace-minded forces.

Discussions at the congress were held in seven thematic centres, forums focusing on definite problems, in commissions and working groups. Put to debate were most urgent problems of our time, among them, the problems of achieving disarmament, averting the nuclear threat, banning nuclear testing, precluding the realization of the "Star Wars" plans and asserting the spirit of detente and mutually beneficial cooperation in international life.

Numerous messages, greetings and telegrams were addressed to the congress by politicians and public figures of prominence, in which they expressed full support for the ideas of this unusual forum. This support became one of the factors which made for the successful holding of the congress.

The nuclear threat is too tangible, a nuclear war would induce the destruction of everything created hitherto by human civilization. Realization of this mortal danger looming large over the world grows among hundreds of millions of people on all continents who are ready to act in a united front to achieve nuclear disarmament in the name of the future.

The congress in Copenhagen was held just several days after the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik. The participants in the congress could see for themselves that there exists two lines in world politics, two approaches to problems of war and peace.

They were unanimous that the historic chance to reach sweeping accords between the USSR and the United States was let slip away due to the U.S. side's reluctance to abandon the perilous plans of outer space militarization. Wide support of the Soviet initiatives at the congress is new evidence that they are in the vital interests of all peoples of the world.

The congress formulated in the light of the outcomes of the Reykjavik meeting the goals and tasks of the anti-war forces which are unanimous in that nuclear disarmament is the indispensable condition for mankind's survival. The congress will come down in history for the Copenhagen appeal, which was unanimously adopted at the forum in Copenhagen and expresses the will and determination to arrest the arms race on earth and prevent it from being spilled over to outer space, to eliminate all types of nuclear weapons.

To achieve this, the participants in the congress demanded that all nuclear weapons tests be immediately stopped and the "Star Wars" plans be headed off, the moves they regarded among urgent practical measures.

The first thousands of signatures were affixed to the appeal already at the congress itself. The signature collecting campaign to be launched in all countries and continents will impart a still greater appeal to the ideas of the congress.

Further Commentary

PM231139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 86 First Edition p 5

[Mikhail Kostikov "Commentator's Column": "Will of Millions"]

[Text] Copenhagen -- The world congress devoted to International Peace Year has completed its work in the Danish capital. Its representative nature and the number and activity of its participants reflected the profound concern of the people of the earth at the danger of the nuclear arms race. The congress was held immediately after the Soviet-American summit in Reykjavik, as though picking up its ideas and discussing them on a broad public level, for practically all the numerous debates in the thematic centers, at the problem-tackling forums, and in the working groups took place around the questions that were discussed in Iceland.

The Copenhagen congress highlighted as though with x-rays the dangerous thrust of the plans of the United States, which is continuing to conduct nuclear explosions and is traveling the path of deploying space-based nuclear weapons. This is not just adventurism but also contempt for the peoples' vital interests. Many congress delegates, particularly from European states, spoke of the burden and responsibility borne by the countries of the continent and, above all, by the members of the North Atlantic bloc by remaining captives of the America of the military-industrial complex.

The complex and contradictory nature of the present international situation, the struggle of two opposite principles in the approach to it -- all this was also reflected during the work of the world congress.

From the moment it opened and through the 5 days of its work the bourgeois press, including the Danish press, right-wing circles, subversive anti-Soviet centers, and Western special services made desparate attempts not only to hinder but also to actually wreck the forum. However, all those endeavors were in vain and suffered total failure, and their organizers merely exposed themselves.

The success of the world congress' work is obvious. The forum of peace-loving forces was not just the first reaction of world public opinion to the results of the Reykjavik summit meeting but also a unique and very topical reply to it. A whole number of addresses and appeals was adopted during it. They include the Copenhagen Appeal advanced on the initiative of the antiwar movements of the "Delhi Six" countries. It expresses the peoples' chief demand: Ban nuclear tests without delay! Halt the sinister "Star Wars" plans!

This is the will of the world congress, reflecting the desires of its participants representing practically the entire diversity of the planet's present-day antiwar and pacificist movement. It is the will of millions upon millions of people for united action and for broad cooperation among all peace-loving forces in the interests of peace, detente, and disarmament in the name of mankind's future.

OSAKA CONFERENCE DEBATES CENTER ON REYJKAVIK

LD211539 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Osaka October 21 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Borodin reports: An international symposium which reviewed prospects for the development of world politics and the economy and East-West relations closed here today. It was attended by experts on international relations from Japan, the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and some other countries. The debates centered on the recent Reykjavik meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, which, in the unanimous view of the participants in the symposium, had prepared the ground for the solution of the key problem of our age, the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons.

Former U.S. Defense Secretary Robert McNamara said in his speech that any attempt to achieve unilateral military-strategic advantage in the nuclear age could only aggravate the threat of thermonuclear catastrope. The "Strategic Defense Initiative" imposed on the world by the incumbent U.S. Administration is blocking opportunities for arms control. It is time to cast aside anything that hampers accords on sweeping cuts in the nuclear arms arsenals, McNamara said. The former defense secretary was supported by retired Admiral James Eberly, director of the London Royal Institute of International Relations. The "Star Wars" program, according to him, is untenable militarily, politically and intellectually and it is necessary drastically to revise the existing political priorities in order to remove the threat facing mankind.

The Soviet position on nuclear disarmament and international security was presented in detail by Academician Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the Institute of the World Economy and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Speeches at the symposium showed the popularity of the ideas put forward by the Soviet Union in Iceland. In spite of their differences of approach, speakers were unanimous that the process initiated in Reykjavik should be continued in the interests of mankind as a whole and criticised the U.S. non-constructive stand.

'DEMAGOGUERY' FEATURE OF WEINBERGER ASIA TOUR

PM231337 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Oct 86 Second Edition p 3

[A. Golts commentary under the rubric "An Observer's Notes": "The Luggage Contained...Demagoguery"]

[Text] "Unless we take timely measures, we will miss the Asian and Pacific Express," D. Obey, chairman of the U.S. Congress Joint Economic Committee, declared recently. The growing economic and political independence of the countries of that region and their desire to steer a course independent of the United States is causing genuine concern in the U.S. ruling circles.

People in Washington must be aware that only a genuine desire for good-neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation with all the states without a discrimination can today serve as the ticket for the "Asian and Pacific Express." However, these qualities are precisely what U.S. policy lacks. Furthermore, Washington's stance is frequently reminiscent of the behavior of a fare dodger who, when caught red-handed and rebuked for his failure to obtain a ticket replies with open demagoguery and sometimes even with his fists. The United States does not want to face up to the realities in Asia and the Pacific. It is still gambling on the methods of diktat and extensive use of its military force.

This approach to the problems of the region was displayed for instance by U.S. Defense Secretary Weingberger during his recent tour of a number of Asian states. He visited China, India, and Pakistan. The Pentagon chief spared no effort in his endeavor to intimidate the Asian countries with the "Soviet military threat" and to sow distrust toward Soviet policy among them. "The aim of Weingberger's trip," THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote frankly, "is to somehow counter the diplomatic efforts which the Soviet Union has launched in the region."

As if afraid that he would not be allowed to say everything he wanted while abroad, Weinberger delivered a big speech on the problems of the region prior to his departure. Without batting an eye he claimed that virtually all the successes which the Asian states have achieved over the past four decades are a direct result not "dirty wars" that the Americans were waging at first in Korea and then in Indochina, they did not engage in the annihilation of whose peoples but "sacrificed their lives in an effort to create a shield behind which Asian countries could preserve their freedoms."

As for the future, Weinberger seemed to quote straight from Saltykov-Shchedrin [19th century Russian writer] when he claimed that the region can only thrive under the protection of the "neighborhood watchmen" from Washington. The enormous military grouping deployed by the Pentagon in Asia and the Pacific, including hundreds of nuclear weapon delivery vehicles, which, according to the Pentagon chief's logic, provides the only protection against the "aggressive Soviets." In his efforts to prove this, the head of the U.S. Defense Department resorted more than once to the crudest possible methods. The Soviet Union, the U.S. defense secretary stated indignantly, is constantly drawing the attention of Japan and the Philippines to the threat to which these countries are exposing themselves by allowing their territory to be used for U.S. military bases. "That," the Pentagon chief stated hysterically, "reminds me of people who kidnap a child and then tell the family that they will kill their hostage if the family informs the police."

At the same time he pretends he does not know that the Soviet Union consistently favors firm guarantees to ensure the security of nonnuclear countries and has in particular adopted a unilateral pledge of non-first-use of nuclear weapons. The U.S. bases on the other hand present a threat to a number of Asian countries. After all, U.S. strategists have been rehearsing virtually opening various options for aggression against the USSR and other countries in which the Pentagon bases on foreign territory are to be used as bridgeheads. The aim is simple and repulsive: to involve other states in sinisiter plans, and, if necessary, to weaken a retaliatory strike against U.S. territory by interposing other people's territory. Thus Washington, rather than Moscow, has turned these countries into hostages of its adventurist strategy.

The example of Pakistan has shown where one may be led by blindly following Washington. This country has now been transformed into one of the sources of tension in the Asian Continent. It serves as the bridgehead not just for the undeclared war against Afghanistan but also for imperialist interference in India's affairs. Arriving in Islamabad, Weinberger focused his attention on plans to further militarize the country. Under the new military and economic agreement with Washington to the tune of 4 billion, further, consignments of guns, antiaircraft installations, tanks, and fighter bombers will be dispatched to Pakistan as well as AWACS planes. The purpose of these deliveries is obvious. On the other hand, to stimulate the militarist appetites of the Pakistani ruling circles, and on the other to further intensify the tension in this country's relations with its neighbors. Both these objectives ultimately lead to Islambad's further involvement in U.S. global strategy.

The return home of six regiments of the limited contingent of Soviet forces in the DRA caused Weinberger special annoyance. The Pentagon chief could think of nothing better than to repeat a lie that has already been refuted. He declared that a few weeks ago more Soviet troops has been transferred to Afghanistan and that therefore the withdrawal of six regiments is nothing more than a trick. It will becomes the head of the defense department to lie so clumsily. After all, a redeployment of troops on such a scale cannot be concealed; it is easily detectable by modern means of surveillance.

Not just this step, but other positive steps taken by our country and the initiatives of other socialist states make the U.S. secretary extremely angry. He tried to distort the essence of the Soviet proposal to limit military activity in the Asian and Pacific region. To justify this kind of obstructionist stance, another lie was launched that the USSR only wants to negotiate limiting U.S. Armed Forces activity. However, it is quite sufficient to read attentively M.S. Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech to see that the USSR has reciprocal measures in mind.

The Soviet initiative to hold an All-Asian forum on problems of security and cooperation does not suit Weinberger either. "There is no need for it," the Pentagon chief claims. According to his -- that is, Weinberger's -- opinion, the countries of the region "feel distrust" toward the USSR and other socialist states and therefore have no desire to engage in cooperation with them. The socialist countries, the U.S. defense secretary has said, must "change their behavior."

However, facts point to the contrary: The countries of Asia and the Pacific basn have received with understanding the constructive foreign policy course of the USSR, they would like to develop good-neighbor, mutually advantageous relations with us. However, every time steps are taken in this direction, Washington gets a full-blown hysterical fit. Thus a number of fishery agreements which the USSR signed with states in the southern part of the Pacific was evaluated in the U.S. capital as a manifestation of "Soviet military expansion," no less.

The United States also takes the very same attitude to the constructive initiatives of the DPRK and the Indochinese countries. Washington has spared no effort in order to thwart the dialogue aimed at reducing tension in the Korean peninsula and Southeast Asia.

It is highly illustrative that Weinberger was able to counter the socialist countries' peace initiatives in the Asian Continent only with an ill-assorted mixture of imperial ambitions, juggled facts, and outright lies. This is because apart from its desire to impose its hegemony on the peoples of the region, Washington has nothing to offer. This is why Weinberger left for his tour of Asia with no more than demagoguery in his luggage.

NEW AIRCRAFT CARRIER SHOWS NAVAL ARMS RACE AIM

LD232333 Moscow TASS in English 2041 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 23 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The inclusion of the new nuclear aircraft carrier "Theodore Roosevelt" in the U.S. Navy from October 25, which was announced by the U.S. Department of Defence on Wednesday, is a new evidence of the Pentagon's striving to speed up the naval armaments race and the militaristic activity in the world ocean. Armadas of warships flying Stars and Stripes ply many seas and oceans. Attack carrier-based groups constitute the core of the three U.S. fleets concentrated off the coasts of the Euroasian continent. The banking on force, which was described in the past as "gunboat diplomacy" has now been replaced by Washington with "aircraft carrier diplomacy", the instrument of the neo-globalism doctrine.

U.S. squadrons are ;used ever more often as a means of pressure on sovereign countries and even for direct acts of aggression against them. This can be seen from the armed intervention against tiny Grenada, from criminal bombardment of Libyan cities, shelling of peaceful population of Lebanon, the "show of strength" off the coast of Nicaragua and so on. A web of U.S. bases that entangled the globe services the United States naval armadas.

Just as the speedy development of other types of arms, above all nuclear arms, a new round of naval armament race that was started during the current U.S. Administratioh, is aimed at achieving military superiority. Under the programme of naval construction worked out by Washington, the number of U.S. warships is to reach 600. Special emphasis is placed on aircraft carriers and submarines equipped with cruise missiles that can carry nuclear charges.

And this is being done at a time when the United Nations General Assembly, in a number of resolutions, urged the leading naval powers to start talks on the limitation and restriction of naval activity, on curbing the naval armaments race and spreading confidence-building measures on territories of seas and oceans. Responding to this call, the Soviet Union proposed a range of practical measures. They apply to the Pacific and Indian Oceans, the Mediterranean Sea and other areas of the world ocean. The USSR declares for reducing on a balanced basis the number of warships, withdrawing nuclear-armed ships from certain areas, the adoption of effective measures to ensure security of naval communications. The Soviet Union expressed the readiness to withdraw its fleet from the Mediterranean if the U.S. fleet is simultaneously withdrawn.

The implementation of these proposals would make it possible to curb the arms race on seas, to ensure that the biggest possible part of the world ocean should become a peace zone in the near future.

More Carriers Being Built

LD232339 Moscow TASS in English 2312 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 23 TASS -- A Pentagon spokesman has announced that a new atomic-powered aircraft carrier, the Theodore Roosevelt, will be officially added to the U.S. Navy in a ceremony on Saturday. The U.S. Navy currently has 14 aircraft carriers, four of them atomic powered. The Theodore Roosevelt has a deadweight of 96,000 tons and can accommodate about 90 warplanes. It costs 3.5 billion dollars. At present the U.S. is building two more atomic powered aircraft carriers, the Abraham Lincoln and the George Washington due to be floated in 1989 and 1991.

SHULTZ APPOINTS REDMAN TO REPLACE B. KALB

LD221059 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Washington October 22 TASS -- U.S. State Secretary George Shultz appointed Charles Redman his assistant secretary of state for public affairs. Redman replaced Bernard Kalb who had resigned a fortnight ago in protest of the misinformation campaign against Libya conducted by the Reagan administration. According to the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, a plan of subversive operations against Libya which was approved at a secret meeting in the White House last August, provided, inter alia, for circulating USA-fabricated canards about the situation in that Arab country and its leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Shultz denied the existence of such a plan right before Kalb's resignation. However he noted that he regarded the "psychological war" against Al-Qadhdhafi as quite natural. [passage omitted]

KAMENTSEV, ARMAND HAMMER DISCUSS COOPERATION

PM200945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "In the Interests of Cooperation"]

[Text] On 15 October V.M. Kamentsev [deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers] received A. Hammer, president of the Occidental Petroleum firm. Questions of the further development of cooperation between Soviet organizations and Occidental Petroleum were discussed during the talks. USSR Foreign Trade Minister B.I. Aristov participated in the talks.

MOSCOW TRADE SEMINAR HELD WITH U.S. COMPANIES

LD231653 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 23 TASS -- The possibilities of developing new forms of trade, economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Soviet organisations and American firms, in particular the setting up of mixed enterprises on Soviet territory, were discussed at a seminar here. The seminar was attended by representatives of several American companies, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and also of a number of other Soviet agencies.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HONECKER BEIJING VISIT

Reception Speeches

PM240831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report "Arrival in Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Oct -- A meeting has taken place here between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and President Li Xiannian of the PRC, and talks were held with Hu Yaobang, general secretay of the CPC Central Committee, at which issues relating to bilateral relations and the international situation were discussed.

Speaking at the reception in Beijing, Li Xiannian said that this visit will deepen mutual understanding and friendship between the PRC and the GDR and the two countries' peoples.

E. Honecker said that in the nuclear-space age war has ceased to be an instrument of international politics. The summit in Iceland emphasized the need for reason and realism to prevail. The GDR supports the large-scale measures put forward in Reykjavik by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the interests of strengthening peace. Touching on relations betwen the GDR and the PRC, he noted that the accords which have been achieved and the upcoming signing of an agreement on long-term economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the GDR and the PRC will provide a firm basis for their development.

Meets With Officials

LD232118 Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Beijing October 23 TASS -- General secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the Council of the State of the GDR Erich Honecker, on an official friendly visit in the PRC, had talks here with Premier of the State Council of the PRC Zhao Ziyang. The XINHUA news agency reports that the sides exchanged opinions mainly on the question of the further development of bilateral relations.

Erich Honecker also had a meeting with Chairman of the Central Advisory Committee of the CPC Deng Xiaoping, who went along with the opinion of the distinguished guest from the GDR that relations between the CPC and the SUPG should be continued and developed. At the ensuing reception the general secretary of the SUPG Central Committee expressed satisfaction over the fact that the GDR and the PRC regard ensuring peace among fundamental questions.

He noted the importance of the policy of the Warsaw Treaty member states aimed at ending the arms race and at disarmament and indicated in this connection the far-reaching proposals that general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev advanced at the meeting in Reykjavik.

Deng Xiaoping supported these proposals and said that they constitute a good basis and that the other side should show flexibility too for results to be achieved. With regard to SDI, he said that China has been declaring from the start against the "Star Wars" programme, which represents a qualitatively new spiral of the arms race. China has a negative attitude to SDI also for the reason that arms control on earth is possible while there can be no arms control in space.

SAVENKOV INTERVIEWS ROGACHEV ON BEIJING TALKS

PM240940 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with I.A. Rogachev, special representative of the Soviet Government and USSR deputy foreign minister, by IZVESTIYA correspondent Yu. Savenkov in Beijing: "The Ninth Round: The Political Dialogue Was Useful" -- date of interview not stated; first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] The ninth round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations took place in Beijing 6 through 14 October. The two sides exchanged opinions on the state of ties between the countries in the political, trade, economic, cultural, and other spheres, and also on certain important international and regional problems of mutual interest.

Yu. Savenkov, IZVESTIYA's correspondent in China, asked I.A. Rogachev, special representative of the Soviet Government and USSR deputy foreign minister, to talk abut the history of these consultations and their role within the system of relations between the two countries.

The Soviet-Chinese political consultations at the level of special representatives of the two countries' governments began in 1982, exactly 4 years ago, in Beijing, I.A. Rogachev said. An important channel of dialogue was thus opened, with the aim of promoting the process of normalization of bilateral relations, seeking mutually acceptable solutions to the questions which exist, and deepening the understanding of the sides' positions on international problems. Consultations are held in the two capitals in turn, twice a year.

Over these years there has been a marked improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations in virtually every area. The political consultations undoubtedly play their part in this process, especially since at first they were virtually the only channel for the exchange of opinions on the whole range of bilateral relations. Let me present a brief general picture of the development level are widening. Meetings between the USSR and PRC foreign ministers in New York in the course of UN General Assembly sessions have become the practice. Reciprocal visits are carried out by deputy heads of the two countries' governments, and I would like to note that these culminate in relatively major accords which promote progress in our relations. Recently, during the visit to China by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, there was a detailed, constructive discussion with the PRC leaders of the prospects for Soviet-Chinese ties. A number of new agreements and documents were signed and real steps were outlined for cooperation in the area of planning activity and the quest for new, up-to-date forms of foreign economic ties, and also for additional growth in traditional trade on the basis of the agreement between the USSR and Chinese governments on trade turnover and payments in 1986-90, the first long-term trade agreement between the USSR and the PRC. I would like to say a good word about border trade. The very fact of its resumption and rapid expansion in recent years testifies to the desire of the peoples living on both sides of the border for peace and friendly good-neighborliness.

The Soviet-Chinese commission on economic, trade, scientific, and techincial cooperation is working energetically; its second session is to be held in Moscow in spring 1987. The first session of the standing subcommission on scientific and technical cooperation, which has just ended in the Soviet capital, defined the potential for expanding contacts in this sphere. The next few days will see the start of a conference of the group on transport shipments of foreign trade freight.

Evidence of the development of Soviet-Chinese ties in the area of the economy, science, and culture was provided by the PRC trade and economic exhibition held this summer, the first to be organized in Moscow since 1953. We hope that our Soviet exhibition will take place with equal success in Beijing in December of this year.

Mention must be made of the importance of the restoration of ties between the highest organs of state power in the USSR and the PRC after a 30-year gap. Regular contacts between ministries, departments, and academies of sciences have become the norm. Ties have become markedly more active at the level of public organizations, in the sphere or culture, sport, education, and so forth.

We are confident that he restoration of sister city links will open new opportunities for contact between our two peoples and the exchange of experience in socialist building. Chen Xitong, major of the Chinese capital, has already visited the USSR as a guest of the Moscow City Soviet. Next there is to be an exchange of delegations between Leningrad and Shanghai. Incidentally, the two countries will open general consulates in those cities before the end of this year.

It is hard to exaggerate the significance of Soviet-Chinese relations for the future of the world. Our positions show similarity on many cardinal international problems, although major differences persist in our approaches to a number of problems. Both the nuclear powers on the Asian continent -- the USSR and the PRC -- have adopted a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. We give due credit to the position of the PRC, which opposes the militarization of space in any form.

At the ninth round of consultations, which took place in a businesslike, frank atmosphere, the sides continued the discussion of questions of the normalization of Soviet-Chineese relations, and reaffirmed their sincere desire to further improve and develop them. A talks took place with Wu Xueqian, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo, member of the State Council, and foreign minister of the PRC, as was reported in our press. In particular, we put forward certain practical considerations regarding ways of implementing ideas and proposals for the further development of USSR-PRC relations which were set forth in the speech by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Vladivostok on 28 July 1986.

An accord was achieved on resuming talks in Moscow in February 1987 on border issues, at the level of deputy foreign ministers of the USSR and the PRC, and on holding these talks in the two countries' capitals by turns.

On the whole, this round of political consultations was useful. The next, 10th round is to be held in Moscow in April 1987.

AGREEMENT WITH PRC ON AMUR BORDER AREAS SIGNED

PM241025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Text] An agreement between the USSR and the PRC on establishing of a Soviet-Chinese commission to take charge of the work to develop a plan for comprehensive use of the border areas of the Argun and Amur rivers was signed in Moscow on 23 October. It was signed by USSR Land Reclamation and Water Resources Minister N.F. Vasilyev and PRC Ambassador to the USSR Li Zewang.

The joining of efforts to rationally use and protect the water resources of the border areas of these rivers the sides noted corresponds not only to the interests of the population of this basin; it serves the interests of peaceful construction, and the cause of developing good-neighborliness and friendship between the two states.

MOSCOW SOIREE MARKS CHINESE 1911 REVOLUTION

PM240951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soiree at House of Friendship"]

[Text] A soiree devoted to the 75th anniversary of the Hsinhai Revolution in China was held at the House of Friendship With the Peoples of Foreign Countries in Moscow 22 October.

In the speeches delivered during the soiree it was noted that the Xinhai [otherwise Hsinhai -- refers to appelation of year 1911 according to dual-cycle Chinese calendrical system] Revolution, which overthrew the monarchy and proclaimed the republic, had a great influence on the development of the revolutionary democratic movement in China. Its significance was highly rated by V.I. Lenin.

The soiree was attended by public representatives, activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, and staffers of the PRC Embassy in the USSR.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON KIM VISIT, BILATERAL TIES

SK230546 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Dear listeners: Comrade Klyuyev, Soviet minister of light industry, serves as chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society. Our station reporter met Comrade Klyuyev and asked him to comment on relations with the Korean friends. The following are his remarks:

Dear Korean friends: Above all, I would like to say that the activists of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, its members, and all Soviet people joyfully received the report on the goodwill visit to the Soviet Union by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK. All of us remember the visit to the Soviet Union in May 1984 by the leader of the fraternal country. That visit gave a new stimulus to the development of the Soviet-Korean relations and brought them to an even higher stage.

I am convinced that the Comrade Kim Il-song's visit this time and his talks with the leadership of the Soviet Union will weightily contribute to strengthening and developing the cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

What are the characteristics of the relations between the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, the Korean-Soviet Friendship Association, and between our other organizations? We have only one answer: Friendship and cooperation. Through its existence for many years, the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society has become one of the mass public organizations introducing to the Soviet people the lives of the working people of Socialist Korea and their sacrificial labor in building a new society. Members of our organization frequently visit Korea. At the same time, we always happily welcome envoys of the DPRK working people. We regard it as our task to perfect and strengthen these relations. Our relations help make our lives even more affluent and exchange our experiences in work.

Cooperation in the joint struggle to oppose the imperialists' maneuvers and build a new society firmly unites the peoples of our two countries. Political contacts and economic and cultural relations are also actively developing. According to the 1986-1990 long-range trade agreement between the Soviet Union and the DPRK, a drastic development is anticipated in the Soviet-Korean trade. The (?exchange of goods will double). Cooperation based on the principle of the distribution of products is becoming even more active.

The relations between the Soviet Ministry of Light Industry and its Korean counterpart organizations are also being perfected. Equality and reciprocity are an important trait of our relations. The Soviet people rejoice over the Korean people's successes, which they have won through arduous labor.

In my visit to the Republic, I witnessed the Korean people's enthusiasm and their determination to continue to strengthen friendship and cooperation. Many things unite the people of the two fraternal countries. Above all, the peoples of the two countries share aspirations to rescue the world from the danger of a nuclear war. We express thanks to the Korean comrades for their full support for Soviet efforts to settle the key issues of this era, such as the discontinuation of the arms race and the elimination of the danger of a nuclear catatastrophe.

We know that the DPRK's peace-loving policy, broadly supported by international public circles, is playing a great and positive role in the struggle to improve the situation in Asia and the Pacific region.

In conclusion, Comrade Klyuyev, in the name of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, wishes the Korean friends new great successes in their socialist construction and in the implementation of the decisions of the Sixth WPK Congress. The friendship and cooperation between our two countries are strengthening and developing on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

PRAVDA NOTES END OF HONECKER DPRK VISIT

PM230921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Results of Visit"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Oct -- The official friendly visit to the DPRK by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, is over. During the visit he had talks with Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and DPRK president.

The two countries' leaders stated their total support for the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at removing the threat of nuclear war and for the USSR's postion at the Soviet-U.S. meeting at Reykjavik and made a high assessment of the USSR's proposal to safeguard security in the Asia-Pacific region. E. Honecker welcomed the DPRK proposals to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace as an important contribution to strengthening peace, security, and cooperation in this part of the world.

At at rally in Pyongyang E. Honecker noted the DPRK's achievements in various spheres of socialist building and expressed support for the Korean people's demand that U.S. Armed Forces be withdrawn from the Korean peninsula.

As has been stressed, the visit to the DPRK by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee was an important event in the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples. The DPRK leader expressed the readiness of the republic's government and people to continue their dogged struggle to maintain peace in Korea and worldwide.

Today E. Honecker left Pyongyang on a visit to the PRC. He was seen off at the airfield by Kim Il-song and other SPRK leaders.

MURAKHOVSKIY-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MONGOLIA

LD212045 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Today a Soviet Government delegation left Moscow for Ulaanbaatar to take part in an another session of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission for Econonic and Scientific and Technical cooperation. It is led by Comrade Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR Gosagroprom.

Talks With Batmonh

PM240829 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "High Evaluation"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Oct -- J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, today received V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee. He has arrived here at the head of a Soviet Government delegation to take part in the 31st session of the Soviet-Mongolian intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

The meeting rated highly the all-around fraternal ties between the USSR and Mongolia and noted the successful fulfillment of the existing accords in the sphere of economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation. Special attention was drawn to the expansion of such forms of cooperation as Soviet-Mongolian joint enterprises and production units in various sectors of the Mongolian national economy.

J. Batmonh described the measures being carried out in the country to implement the 19th MPRP Congress decisions, build up Mongolia's economic potential, and increase the Mongolian people's prosperity.

V.S. Murakhovskiy reported on the multifaceted creative activity being conducted by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government to fulfill the 27th CPSU guidelines.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS SOVIET-JAPANESE ANNIVERSARY

LD182250 Moscow TASS in English 2208 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow October 18 TASS -- The objective political, economic and geographic factors, the vital interests of the Soviet and Japanese peoples urgently necessitate the establishment between the USSR and Japan of normal, and, even better, goodneighbourly relations, development of broad and all-round cooperation, a search for and discovery of ways towards mutual understanding and cooperation. This is pointed out in the newspaper IZVESTIYA today in connection with the 30th anniversary on October 19 of the signing of the Soviet-Japanese declaration, which proclaimed an end to the state of war and restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The newspaper points out that the recent positive processes in Soviet-Japanese relations "have made it possible to raise the question of an exchange of visits between the USSR and Japan at the highest level."

"The Soviet Union's policy vis-a-vis Japan has always been sincere and principled," the article stressed. It says that "if the Japanese side displays a well-balanced and realistic approach to the question of relations with the USSR, on the basis of recognition of the priorities of the vital intersts, a broad prospect would open for putting into action the whole potential of the opportunities for the development of relations, which the USSR and Japan maintain."

"A major step forward in that sense would be the adoption of concrete measures directed at improving the political climate and building up trust between the two countries," the newspaper noted. The Soviet initiatives and proposals are well-known to the Japanese side, and remain in force. The Soviet side sees, as a matter of fact, no obstacles to accelerating talks on a peace treaty, having in mind its signing, if a realistic approach on that issue is shown by Tokyo."

Effective use of the great potentialities in practically all areas of Soviet-Japanese business relations would be a weighty contribution to strengthening the fundamentals of relations. Thus, in particular, economic cooperation, long-term cooperation in the exploration and use of space for peace, a broadening of contacts and relations in other fields would meet the best interests of out countries."

"The Soviet Union and Japan can and must cooperate in the resolution of such urgent problems as preserving peace, ending nuclear tests, curbing the race of weapons, above all of nulear weapons, and preventing its spreading to new media," IZVESTIYA points out. Being Asian powers, they would be able to make an essential contribution to inproving the atmosphere in the Asian-Pacific region, to settling the conflict situations there, lowering the level of tensions and developing positive processes."

"The Soviet people respect the Japanese people, whose self-discipline, energy and enterprise have ensured remarkable successes in the field of material production and cultural field," the article says. "Soviet people are sincerely interested in the good relations with Japan. The objective position of our countries in the world is such that it demands in-depth cooperation on a healthy, realistic basis, in an atmosphere of tranquility, not loaded with the problems of the past.

The Soviet side is prepared to follow that path consistently and honestly, and work for making the current turn for the better in Soviet-Japanese relations irreversable and for establishing between our countries of true goodneighbourliness and broad mutually-beneficial cooperation," the newspaper IZVESTIYA emphasized.

U.S. NUCLEAR SUB'S VISIT TO JAPANESE PORT NOTED

LD240901 Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo October 24 TASS -- The U.S. nuclear powered strike submarine "Guardfish" has again called at Yokosuka port, where a U.S. naval base, the biggest in the Far East, is situated. The unprecedented activeness of the American nuclear powered submarines, which is comparable only with the period of the dirty war of the USA in Vietnam, is a source of serious concern for the country's public. Representatives of mass anti-war organisations repeatedly pointed out in their statements the extreme danger of a growth of the Pentagon's military preparations threatening peace and stability in the region.

COMMENTARY HITS WEINBERGER'S DRA STANCE

PM221519 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Oct 86 First Edition p 3

[Colonel I. Nikolayev "Rejoinder": "Prudence to the Winds...."]

[Text] While touring Asian states, including Pakistan in the immediate vicinity of the Soviet Union's borders, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger engaged in provocative slander in passing. From a source known to him he dug up a base little idea -- the Russians are said to be withdrawing six of their regiments from Afghanistan, but so what? For they could have "secretly" introduced (and seemingly have introduced) as many regiments and even divisions there as they like.

To sober-minded people living at the end of the 20th century, when the Americans themselves boast that they can read vehicle license plates from their satellites, such a revelation seems absurd. However, there are people who have readily picked up this lie. Thus, the president of Pakistan even outdid his overseas guest. Citing "his own information and his own intelligence," Ziaul Haq even invented a figure -- a new 15,000-strong contingent! He does this in order to continue nibbling at the rich American pie that is called "aid" to the Afghan rabble.

Both the U.S. defense secretary and his Pakistani ally are evidently acting according to the principle "a lie does not hurt," and they have both cast prudence to the winds....

IZVESTIYA on Pakistan Visit

PM221315 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Skosyrev "International Commentary": "The Secretary in the Role of Tightrope Walker"]

[Text] "A politician is like a tightrope-walker. He maintains his balance by saying one thing and doing the complete opposite." This French maxim automatically comes to mind when you read reports about U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger's recent trip to India and Pakistan.

In the case of Pakistan the envoys of the U.S. military department have long beaten a path there -- since the fifties, in fact, when the United States involved that country in military blocs and deployed bases on its territory. Nowadays, the ties between the Pentagon and the generals who hold real power in Islamabad have expanded still further. Pakistan has become one of the largest recipients of U.S. aid. Since the early eighties it has passed 3 billion dollar-mark and in 1987 the fulfillment of a new 6-year program worth over 4 billion dollars is to begin.

When allocating these colossal sums to the Ziaul Haq regime, Washington is guided by considerations which are far from philanthropic. It needs Pakistan as a bridgehead for the implementation of its neoglobalist strategy directed against the independent states of South Asia and the Near and Middle East. It is no coincidence that at the same time as Weinberger was in Islamabad, General G. Crist, commander of the Central Command who has the "Rapid Deployment Forces" under his control, also arrived there.

The content of the conversations that the Pentagon chief and Gen Crist had with Islamabad's top military men is shrouded in secrecy. But is clear from UPI's reports that the talks' prime theme was the undeclared war which the United States is waging against Afghanistan through the agency of the Pakistani Army. Weinberger let it clearly be known that the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan does not enter into the American policymakers' schemes. On the contrary, he promised to continue supplying weapons to the dushmans.

One good turn deserves another. When allowing the United States to expend its intervention against Afghanistan Pakistan expects that the latter, in turn, will "take account" of its growing appetite for arms consignments. In the past 5 years, the Pakistani generals have managed to obtain, for example, 40 F-16 fighters capable of carrying nuclear weapons. Now it is a question of obtaining a new batch of these aircraft as well as tanks, artillery, and radar.

The logical question is: Why does Pakistan need this military hardware? Washington and Islamabad have prepared a stock reply to that -- to repulse the "threat" from Afghanistan. Yet 80 percent of Pakistan's U.S.-made weapons are deployed along the border with India. If that fact is taken into account there will perhaps be no need to explain why Weinberger had to use all his customary political tightrope walking skill during his talks in Delhi. The secretary had to perform true miracles of high wire expertise to try to prove that ...it is solely from friendly feelings toward India that Washington is arming Pakistan to the teeth, a country which has waged three wars against its neighbor and is now filling the latter's territory with saboteurs.

Across the ocean it has been written quite openly that the purpose of the trip to India was to step up America's political influence there. For that reason Weinberger offered his interlocutors in Delhi access to the latest achievements of U.S. technology and military cooperation. Political commentators have deciphered this scheme with no difficulty. For example, the TIMES OF INDIA has noted that for a rapprochement with the United States, India must renounce everything that it believed in, defended, and strove for -- nonalignment, the desire to play an independent role in international affairs, and the preservation of its commitment first and always to its own interests.

It is no wonder that the U.S. guest was given a very guarded reception in Delhi or that, when he left for Pakistan, the Indian side should not even mention military cooperation in its report on the result of the visit. By all accounts, Weinberger's verbal tightrope walking did not work.

PAKISTAN OPENS PORT, NAVAL BASES TO U.S.

LD240717 Moscow TASS in English 0652 GMT 24 Oct 86

[Text] Washington October 23 TASS -- Pakistan declared officially that Karachi and other Pakistani ports will always be open to calls of U.S. warships, including those that are nuclear-armed. According to a UPI correspondent's report, this was said by a spokesman for Pakistan's Foreign Ministry, who said at a press confernce in Islamabad that Pakistan is ready to receive in its ports any warships of countries "friendly" to the regime.

The spokesman for the Foreign Ministry confirmed that the question of the use of Pakistani ports and naval bases by the Pentagon was widely discussed during a recent three-day visit of U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger to Islamabad.

Paving the ground for the new deal, the Pentagon sent last spring to Karachi a unit of warships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet with the "Enterprise" aircraft carrier. Now, going by pronouncements of officials in Islamabad, these calls will be made on a permanent basis.

Islamabad's decision has become another serious step towards the consolidation of the militarisitic alliance between the two countries. The Pentagon had earlier secured the consent of the Islamabad authorities to the use of Pakistani airfields by U.S. war planes. Conducting the policy of "open door" to the U.S. military, the Islamabad regime gets ever heavier involved in Washington's aggressive global strategy.

KATUSHEV HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS IN NEW DELHI

LD240134 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1620 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Delhi, 23 Oct (TASS) -- Indian Foreign Minister N.D. Tiwari received today K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, who is on an official visit here.

During the conversation that took place, N.D. Tiwari gave a higher appreciation to the state of Soviet-Indian multilateral cooperation, including in economic relations, which corresponds to interests of both countries. The existing programs for joint cooperation are being successfully implemented. There are new fields for further expanding Indo-Soviet economic relations. K.F. Katushev fully confirmed the evaluation of the state and level of Soviet-indian economic relations given by N.D. Tiwari.

Certain issues on further developing economic relations between the USSR and India of mutual interest were examined and discussed. The conversation was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Foreign Minister of State K. Natwar Singh and A.R. Venkateswaran, secretary for foreign affairs of the Indian Foreign Ministry, from the Indian side, and V.N. Rykov, USSR ambassador in India, from the Soviet side, took part in the conversation.

On the same day, K.F. Katushev met Indian Minister of Energy V. Sathe during conversation; issues of Soviet-Indian cooperation in power engineering were discussed.

V. ZAGLADIN WELCOMES INDIAN DELEGATION

PM231531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] A delegation from the Indian National Congress (I) party, headed by Darbara Singh, member of the party's working committee, arrived in Moscow 18 October at the CPSU Central committee's invitation.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International section, and I.I. Kovalenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International section.

PRAVDA VERSION OF SHEVARDNADZE PRESS CONFERENCE

PM221015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 86 Second Edition pp 4-5

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Oct (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, who is on an official friendly visit here, held a press conference at which he made the following statement:

Our visit to Romania ends with our meeting with you. We have an urgent need to share with the press a number of impressions about the events of recent days. I hope they will not be without interest to you.

In the first page, we have carried out a responsible mission entrusted to us by M.S. Gorbavhev -- to inform the leadership of the fraternal socialist countries promptly about the content and results of the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik, to expound our evaluations and to hear the opinion of our friends.

We have a meeting with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. During a very detailed and substantive conversation we analyzed in detail the Reykjavik negotiations and the situation that has arisen following their conclusion.

A working meeting of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states was also devoted to the results of Reykjavik. All the ministers highly evaluated the position of the Soviet Union and the course conducted at the negotiations by M.S. Gorbachev. In the difficult and dramatic discussion on the destiny of the world the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee defended the position not just of our state alone: He was acting in the interests of all the socialist countries, of the socialist community and of all mankind.

The Reykjavik meeting raises the moral and political prestige of socialism to an even higher level. It has shown the world how great is the price we are prepared to pay for a stable and reliable peace and how unshakable is our commitment to principle in the defense of its fundamental interests.

The Bucharest session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states has deepened our cooperation. Having exchanged views on the situation in the world in the light of the results of the Soviet-U.S. talks, we coordinated our further actions and defined the priorities and directions of joint efforts, whose aim is the implementation of the initiative of the fraternal countries to create a comprehensive system of international peace and security.

I would describe the Bucharest meeting of ministers as the collective creative work of responsible and equal partners, whose coordinated work substantially promotes the strengthening of our community and its position on the world scene.

Finally, our official visit to Romania and talks with our Romanian friends. During the second meeting with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- it was a very lengthy conversation -- we have a fundamental discussion of the state and prospects of Soviet-Romanian relations. It was pleasant to see that both sides' desire to develop traditional fraternal links and contacts coincided fully, and that it was the common view that the basis that exists for this is growing in strength and breadth.

The negotiations with my counterpart, Comrade Totu, proceeded in a substantive, constructive and purposeful manner. We touched upon a very wide range of issues relating to international and bilateral relations and came to the conclusion that our two countries can and will cooperate even more closely in resolving the key problems of the present day.

Despite the strenuous schedule of the Bucharest meetings and were able to feel the pulse of the Romanian people and became acquainted with their achievements in the economy, science and culture. Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, briefed us on this in great depth. The hospitality and amicableness of the working people of the republic won our hearts, and we were profoundly moved by the respect in which they hold our country. The golden Romanian autumn with its generous fruits created a beautiful backdrop for our meetings.

And nevertheless, we continually return in our thoughts to what happened in Reykjavik on 11-12 October. The impressions of those days are superimposed on all today's matters, and the perception of them is all the more acute. All the more profound is the understanding of how difficult each step toward peace is. Never before has it been so broad as in those days at Reykjvik, and never before has it been severed so unreasonably as by our U.S. negotiating partners.

Why did this happen?

M.S. Gorbachev replied exhaustively to this at the press conference in Reykjavik on 12 October and in his speech on Soviet television.

However, broad discussion of the subjects continues, and, in particular, reports are coming in which distort the true state of affairs. It is essential to comment on, so to speak, certain commentaries.

Whether it is relevant or not, our U.S. partners use the President's favorite phrase: "It's not that peoples distrust each other because they have a lot of weapons, but they arm themselves because there is no trust between them."

Well, if in Washington they are so greatly concerned about the problems of trust, they themselves should not undermine trust.

This is precisely what they are doing when they now state that they, allegedly, proposed to us the elimination of nuclear weapons, but we refused.

As if M.S. Gorbachev had not made his 15 January statement describing a plan for the total description of nuclear weapons before the end of the present century.

It is as if the sides did not reach a mutual understanding on this central issue in Reykjavik by confirming that they would commit themselves to eliminate all nuclear weapons, including ballistic missiles, by the end of 1996. The mutual understanding on this issue is of historic significance.

I could reconstruct a minute-by-minute picture of how in Reykjavik we came to such an accord. However, at present, dark smears are being placed on this picture. All these insinuations as to the imaginary violations by the Soviet Union of its treaty obligations and the inventions about its secret work in the sphere of defense installations are both irresponsible and immoral. The rhetorical passages to the effect that only talk from a position of strength forces the Soviet Union to agreement are immoral.

Great, very great is the U.S. military potential, but the potential for decency of some representatives of the administration is seriously dminished.

In this regard one wishes to say the times of the Talleyrands have long passed. Petty acts of cunning with great consequences which are characteristic of the age of secret diplomacy ought by now to have been shelved. When with bated breath millions of people look you in the face with hope and faith and listen to you, be honest with them. Do not distort, for example, what exactly was discussed in Reykjavik and how. This is an elementary demand.

Electronics equipped with untruth is frightening technology, it creates interference on the screen of world public opinion. We have an obligation to eliminate it.

Distortions are already becoming apparent in the enumeration of the questions allegedly discussed at the meeting. Then they try to give the impression that the United States defended the ABM Treaty, while we demanded its revision.

Anyone with any political knowledge at all knows that the Soviet Union is in favor of preserving the accords in the area of arms limitation and reduction, whereas the United States has declared the SALT I agreement and the SALT II Treaty dead.

To claim that the strategic defense initiative does not contradict the ABM Treaty is a total distortion.

The SDI program is not just the antithesis of this treaty, but its antagonist or, to put it simply, its mortal enemy. And they want to use it to destroy the only remaining obstacle in the way of space weapons. As M.S. Gorbachev said, it is the "Star Wars" program that is inhibiting movement toward a nuclear-free world.

It was over the ABM Treaty, over the term of observance of the treaty, and over what must not be done during that term that the struggle took place in Reykjavik.

Our position is that the sides must strengthen the setup established by the ABM Treaty and pledge not to exercise the right to withdraw from it for as long as possible and not do anything in that period that might undermine the setup and the restrictions imposed by the treaty. Then, as we proposed, enter into negotiations to determine further steps.

The U.S. position consists in not withdrawing from the treaty for a maximum of 10 years, but all the time carrying out research into and tests of a new weapons system and making it ready in order to be able to embark on the deployment of new armaments the day after the 10-year period expires.

According to this plan, the elimination of nuclear armaments would be concurrent with the creation [sozdaniye] of new space weapons, comparable to and even surpassing nuclear weapons. It would be the same old arms race, but on the basis of different, new technology.

In other words, they were offering, in soft wrapping, the idea that we should lay down our arms rather than disarm, while they replace one type of weapon with another and thus leave us a defenseless target of laser installations and electromagnetic guns.

But what sensible person would agree to that?

It is hard to cope with the bitterness and bewilderment. The disinformers, who did not even manage to get close to the negotiating room, claim that it all broke down because of our reluctance to accept the formula on space weapon tests outside the laboratory. This is not a trifle, nor is it a mere formula, but the destiny, lives, and freedom of millions and billions of people, and in this case it is they who have been made hostages of SDI.

Let us suppose for a moment that we have accepted the deal offered by the United States. We start destroying nuclear weapons and, at the same time, creating space weapons. We are quite capable of doing this, we have both the scientific and the material-technical potential. But we would then totally exhaust our ethical arsenals, share with Washington the immoral "privilege" of world domination, and betray the trust and hopes of our friends and allies and all the peoples of the world.

No, we will not agree to that. We have not agreed to that. M.S. Gorbachev has made this clear in his speeches. We are honest to our own and to the other peoples. An honest policy is our strongest weapon and we do not intend to abandon it.

In conclusion, one parallel. Loving parents give their children affectionate nicknames. Even if the children are monsters who pose a danger to those around them. The first atom bomb, dropped on Hiroshima, was christened "Little Boy" by the Americans and they said that the flash was "brighter than a thousand suns." On that August day in 1945, despite all the depth and destruction, no one could predict the consequences of that madness.

Now they are known. But the monstrous means of warfare are still being presented in the romantic clothing of myth, as the embodiment of mankind's eternal dream. This is the way the SDI program is publicized, and none of its fathers wants to talks about its unpredicatable consequences for the destiny of the world and space.

Mankind does not need "stories" with uncertain endings. It needs truth, and truth is what we are telling. No matter how bitter -- we tell it. And we are still hopeful that it will triumph. The note of bright optimism that was sounded in M.S. Gorbachev's recent speeches is the Soviet Union's will and determination to continue the dialogue with the United States and to seek and find solutions to complex problems in the interests of the Soviet and American peoples and all people of the world.

Then E.A. Shevardnadze answered numerous questions put by journalists. Most of them concerned Soviet-American relations in the light of the meeting in Reykjavik, the prospects of the Geneva talks, and the upcoming Vienna meeting of representatives of the states that participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The correspondents displayed a great deal of interest in the work of the Warsaw Pact Countries Foreign Ministers' Committee and in the Soviet-Romanian talks.

PRAVDA SUMS UP VISIT BY MSZMP'S SZUROS

PM230927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Views"]

[Text] M. Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, was in Moscow 19-21 October at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

He was recieved by CPSU Central Committee Secretaries A. F. Dobrynin and V. A. Medvedev and had meetings at CPSU Central Committee sections. During the talks, which were held in a warm and comradely atmosphere, views were exchanged on topical questions of the international situation and the world communist and workers movement and on Soviet-Hungarian relations.

S. Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talks.

FURTHER REPORTAGE OF DEMICHEV VISIT TO SFRY

Meets With Hasani

PM240809 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Meetings in Belgrade"]

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Oct -- A meeting was held here on 21 October between S. Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidium, and P. N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who is heading a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation that is paying an official visit to Yugoslavia.

P.N. Demichev and S. Hasani exchanged reports on progress in the fulfillment of the tasks of the socioeconomic development of the USSR and the SFRY in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress and 13th LCY Congress decisions, respectively. During a discussion of the key questions of bilateral relations both sides noted with satisfaction tht cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia is developing successfully and progressively and expressed the joint desire to continue working to futher consolidate the friendship and atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

In connection with P.N. Demichev's report on the Soviet Union's new large-sacle proposals aimed at radically reducing nuclear arms and preventing the transfer of the arms race to space, proposals set out by M.S. Gorbacev at the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik, S. Hasani declared Yugoslavia's support for the Soviet peace-loving initiatives.

P.N. Demichev stressed that the Soviet Union rates highly the SFRY's efforts aimed at strengthening international security and developing peaceful cooperation.

Officials' Dinner Speeches

PM230935 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report "USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation Visits SFRY"]

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Oct -- The SFRY Federal Assembly gave a supper in the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's honor.

The traditional, worthwhile, and fruitful contacts between the USSR and SFRY parliaments, I. Vrandecic [president of the SFRY Federal Assembly] stated in his supper speech, demonstrate the high level of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and the mutual interest in the exchange of experience of socialist building. [paragraph continues]

Our meetings and their results show that the consistent application of the jointly approved principles contained in the Belgrade declaration and the Moscow statement as well as in other documents create the conditions for the stable development of cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, and other spheres. Yugoslavia will continue to maintain and develop the valuable experience of coopoeration with the the Soviet Union, broaden ties between the SFRY Federal Assembly and the USSR Supreme Soviet, and raise the level of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Yugoslavia, the president of the SFRY Federal Assembly stressed, supports the peace initiatives put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They are aimed at freeing mankind from the nightmare of the nuclear danger and inspire the hope that despite the complexities at the recent Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik, an understanding will be reached on beginning a real disarmament process.

P.N. Demichev stated: We attach great significance to the strengthening of parliamentary ties with all countries, primarily the socialist countries.

We and all the peoples of the world are now facing the historic task of preserving world peace. The Soviet Union views the struggle for a lasting peace on earth as its sacred duty. Mindful of their high responsibility to mankind, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are making every effort to create an all-embracing system of international security and to eliminate nuclear weapoons on our planet. This was graphically confirmed once more by the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, U.S. President R. Reagan. It was an important event in international life in the struggle against the arms race and for the banning and elimination of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet side's position at that meeting was a concrete expression of the new approach and the new thinking whose need is dictated by the realities of the nuclear missile age.

An assessment of it was given by M.S. Gorbachev at the press conference in Reykjavik and in a speech on Soviet television.

Although through the Reagan administration's fault this meeting did not produce the results which could have been expected we are not withdrawing our far-reaching proposals which, if adopted, would make it possible to use the unique opportunity to really begin ending the arms race, banning nuclear weapons, and destroying them once and for all.

We note with satisfaction that these wide-scale Soviet proposals find understanding and support in Yugoslavia. We are united with you in the view that what is now needed are the vigorous actions of all the peoples and the pooling of their efforts so as to give a resolute "no" to the policy leading to brink of nuclear war. Much can be done here by parliamentarians, the elected representatives of the peoples, expressing their will and their desire for a peaceful life.

We link the successful solution of domestic tasks, P.N. Demichev stressed, with the further development of all-round cooperation with the socialist countries. It may be said that a new stage is now beginning in that cooperation, a stage characterized by a significant deepening of economic ties and intensification of scientific and technical cooperation.

Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation, the head of the delegation said in conclusion, is developing succesfully in the political, trade and economic, scientific-technical, and cultural areas. [paragraph continues]

It meets the fundamental interests of our countries and peoples and the cause of peace and socialism. We shall continue doing everything in our power to ensure that our ties strengthen and develop for the good of our peoples on the basis of the principlesd and accords enshrined in the well known joint documents.

Holds Talks With Gacic, Others

PM240753 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Visit to Belgrade"]

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Oct -- The official visit to Yugoslavia by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, continues.

A meeting between the leader of the Soviet delegation and R. Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Comittee Presidium, took place in Belgrade. The successful development of relations between the CPSU and the LCY, which have a determining influence on the entire complex of multifaceted cooperation betwen the USSR and the SFRY, was noted with satisfaction. The sides expressed their unanimous opinion on the need to continue making persistent, joint efforts to expand and deepen interparty ties, increase their effectiveness, and make more active use of the varied contacts between the CPSU and the LCY for the mutual study of experience in party work.

R. Gacic expressed Yugoslavia's support for the constructive proposals put forward by M.S. Gorbachev at the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik, whose realization would make it possible to curb the arms race and remove the nuclear threat from mankind. He also stressed that Yugoslavia closely follows CPSU activity to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, which are aimed at revealing to the full the advantages inherent in the socialist system -- this has great sociopolitical significance.

P.N. Demichev noted that the Soviet Union follows with interest the progress made in socialist building in fraternal Yugoslavia and wishes Yugoslav Communists and all SFRY working people success in implementing the plans outlined by the 13th LCY Congress.

The head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation had a conversation with J. Zemljaric, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council. Particular attention was devoted to discussion of the state and prospects of Soviet-Yugoslav economic cooperation, which is a most important integral part of relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. Mutual determination was expressed to activate work aimed at intensifying economic ties, expanding production specialization and cooperastion, and raising them to a higher level.

The Soviet delegation also visited the Federal Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. B. Ikonic, its chairman, talked about the basic areas of the Republic Federal Assembly's activities and dwelt on the results and prospects of the republic's socioeconomic development. He emphasized Serbia's role in the rich economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA EDITOR ADDRESSES SOFIA IOJ CONGRESS

PM240749 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Forum of Like-minded People"]

[Text] Sofia, 22 Oct -- The 10th International Organization of Journalists Congress in progress here has developed into a forum of like-minded people discussing the burning problems of war and peace and the role of journalism in shaping new thinking in the nuclear age.

V.G. Afanasyev, chairman of the USSR Union of Journalists Board and chief editor of PRAVDA, talked about the main areas of Soviet journalistic activity.

Noting that preserving and strengthening peace is an essential condition of successfully fulfilling the ambitious programs for speeding up the country's socioeconomic development, the speaker said: Like air, peace is vital not only to the Soviet people but to peoples the world over, all mankind. Referring in this connection to the recent meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the U.S. President, the chairman of the USSR Union of Journalists Board said: Reagan has not given up the SDI program. A historic chance was lost and the meeting wrecked as a result. Nevertheless the Soviet Union will never deviate from its policy of struggling for peace, against the arms race, and for the elimination of nuclear weapons. We Soviet journalists have been, are, and will continue to be loyal assistants to the party and the state in the implementation of this policy.

BORIN NOTES 'LARGE AREAS' OF GDR USE BY MILITARY

LD112033 Moscow World Service in English 1810 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Report by station correspondent Nikolay Borin]

[Text] Large areas of the GDR have been opened to the United States, British, and French military missions. Here is station correspondent Nikolay Borin.

Western mission patrol cars have been making tours from their bases in Potsdam according to the postwar agreements between the Allied powers that defeated Germany. Until recently, 60 percent of the GDR's territory was open to Western military missions, but a few days ago this area was significantly enlarged to cover more than three-quarters of the Republic's territory. Western diplomatic sources now say that newly opened up areas near the Polish border on the Baltic coast and maneuver grounds around Berlin have been found to contain far less military equipment than it was expected. Another major step has thus been taken to reduce tension in one of the most sensitive areas of central Europe, called by Western stategists a frontline area. In effect, the move is intended to consolidate the success achieved at the recent Stockholm conference on confidence building measures. There the USSR agreed to accept on-site inspection of exercises from the air in parts of the Soviet Union's European territory including some areas of the Soviet north. A spokesman for the U.S. delegation at the conference called this a major step to getting effective inspection. But, of course, the Soviet goal is not inspection for inspection's sake. To improve East-West confidence in Europe means to reduce the risk of war in Europe where the two opposing alignments face each other. At the same time, it is a move towards a new kind of relationship between NATO and Warsaw Pact countries and this remains a key objective of Moscow's policies.

ENVOY IN ICELAND RECALLED DUE TO 'BLUNDER'

LD231119 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to Icleand is to be replaced unexpectedly, Icelandic government sources stated last night. According to a news program on the privately owned Icelandic channel two television station, the reason for the Soviet ambassador's recall is that he has been blamed for the diplomatic blunder which meant that party leader Mikhail Gorbachev arrived in Iceland at the same time as the Althing [parliament] opened its autumn session. This resulted in a situation in which Gorbachev was met at the airport merely by the Icelandic foreign minister and the president's private secretary, because both President Vigdis Finnbogadottir and Prime Minister Steingrimur Hermansson were taking part in the Althing's opening ceremonies.

Ronald Reagan, on the other hand, arrived a day earlier and was welcomed both by the president and the prime minister.

SED, SPD LAUNCH NUCLEAR-FREE CORRIDOR INITIATIVE

PM240823 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 oct 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch "'Corridor' to a Nuclear-Free Europe; Joint SED-SPD Initiative"]

[Text] Bonn, 22 Oct -- At a press conference given in Bonn by H. Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and E. Bahr, member of the Presidium of the SPD (FRG), an extremely important joint political initiative in the sphere of disarmament -- "The Principles for Creating a Nuclear-Free Corridor in Central Europe" -- was brought to the notice of the public. This initiative has been approved by the SED Central Committee at the suggestion of E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and also by the Presidium of the SPD at the suggestion of W. Brandt, chairman of the SPD, and H. -J. Vogel, chairman of the SPD Bundestag faction.

The "principles" were drawn up by a working group of both parties on the basis of the "Palme Commission" recommendations. The joint group has proposed that a 150-km-wide nuclear-free corridor be crated in central Europe, on the territory of the FRG, the GDR, and the CSSR, on either side of the line separating NATO and the Warsaw pact. As is known, the Soviet Union supported the "Palme Commission" recommendations.

The submitted "principles" envisage that 3 years after the establishment of the corridor, governments will enter into talks on expanding the corridor into a nuclear-free zone in central Europe.

The "Principles for the Creation of a Nuclear-Free Corridor in Central Europe," a joint communique says, "are an appeal to all governments in East and West which have armed forces deployed in the area of the proposed corridor to embark on talks about the creation of this corridor as soon as possible."

After the success in Stockholm, where an accord was reached on confidence-building measures from the Atlantic to the Urals, thanks to which the possibility of a sudden attack has become less likely than up to now, the creation of a nuclear-free corridor in accordance with the principles which have been drawn up would make it possible to further extend the time for political notification and to lower the level of the strike potential. Therefore, the communique notes, the creation of this corridor would be genuine confidence-building measure which would be fully in keeping with the spirit of Stockholm. In view of the fact that not only nuclear means but all types of weapons usable both in their nuclear and conventional versions would be withdrawn from the cooridor to either side o the line separating the two military blocs, this measure would even go beyond the framework of the Stockholm accords.

Addressing the press conference, H. Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, drew attention to the fact that irrespective of the fact that the two parties, the SED and the SPD, occupy different political and ideological positions and operate in states with different social systems, they are essentially in full agreement that there is no more important task than to ensure the survival of mankind.

E. Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium, noted that particularly after Reykjavik special significance attached to the "Principles" that have been submitted. Reykjavik once again convincingly confirmed that exceptional responsibility for world peace rests on the two superpowers and emphasized that small and medium-sized states in Europe also bear their share of the responsibility which cannot be shifted to anybody.

In June 1985 the SED and the SPD already took and important step in the sphere of disarmament when they drew up an submitted a draft agreement on the creation of a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe. This draft was also submitted to the FRG Government. However, it did not back it, claiming that as the SPD was an opposition rather than the ruling paty it had no right to engage in foreign policy "on the side." This excuse caused just indignation among progressive peace-loving circles. The FRG public expresses the hope that on this occasion the country's government will not shrug off this major political initiative in the sphere of disarmament but will support it instead. This would accord with the assurances which the government has repeated more than once that war will never again be initiated from German territory.

BATALIN-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BONN

LD221707 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn October 22 TASS -- A delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR led by Yuriy Batalin, a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, arrived in Bonn today at the invitation of the Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The delegation includes Yevgeniy Velikhov, a vice-president of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Vadim Zagladin, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, Ivan Kuleshov, director of the V.I. Lenin tractor works in Minsk, Venera Yusif Kyzy Mamedova, a teacher at the Sadaryk rural secondary school in Azerbaijan, and Vitautas Sakalauskas, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Lithuania.

The delegation will meet and have talks with the chairmen of the factions of the political parties represented in the Bundestag and representatives of the West German Government. It will also visit the lands of Baden-Wuertemberg and Saar.

Delegation Attends Bundestag

LD232243 Moscow TASS in English 2210 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn October 23 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Yuriy Batalin, now staying here at the invitation of the FRG Bundestag, was present at the Bundestag plenary meeting today. the Soviet delegation was greeted by Vice President of the FRG Bundestag Anne-Marie Renger, who presided over the meeting.

During the stay of the Soviet delegations in Bonn, Soviet parliamentarians had meetings with chairman of the CDU-CSU parliamentary group in the Bundestag Alfred Dregger, chairman of the S.P.D. group in the Bundestag Hans-Jochen Vogel and other representatives of the group, with chairman of the group of the Free Democratic Party Wolfgang Mischnick, with members of the group of the Greens Party in the bundestag, led by co-chairman of the group Anne-Marie Borgmann, as well as with chairman of the Bundestag Commission on Foreign Affairs Hans Stercken and with members of the commision.

The participants in the meeting declared for the consolidation of the political dialogue between the USSR and the FRG, for the development of mutually advantageous bilateral economic ties.

During a conversation with the Soviet delegation, Hans-Jochen Vogel pointed to the document "On the Principles of the Creation of Nuclear Free Corridor in Central Europe", that was worked out by the S.P.D. group in the Bundestag and the political leadership of the SUPG. [Sozialistiche - Einheitspartei Deutschland -- Socialist Unity Party of Germany]. The Soviet side has positively assessed the document.

When questions of the reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe were discussed, deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet explained the proposals advanced in Budapest by the Warsaw Treaty member countries and suggested that a working group of NATO countries and the Warsaw Treaty member countries be set up for their implementation.

In connection with the third meeting of representatives of the participating countries in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, to be held in Vienna, the sides declared for the deepening of the European process.

The meetings were held in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere, in the spirit of the quest of new opportunities for interaction of the two countries in consolidating peace and deepending mutually advantageous cooperation.

Delegation Hosts Reception

LD240910 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2039 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Bonn, 23 Oct (TASS) -- A reception was held today at the USSR Embassy in Bonn in connection with the stay in the FRG of a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Yuriy Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is here at the invitation of the FRG Bundestag; Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany's parliamentary faction, Bundestag deputies, and important representatives of business circles and the public of the country.

LEADERSHIP SENDS CONDOLENCES ON MACHEL DEATH

PM231351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 86 First Edition p 3

[Soviet leadership condolences to Mozambican leadership organs on death of Samora Machel -- date not given]

[Text] To the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party Central Committee, the People's Assembly Permanent Commission, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Soviet people express profound condolences to the Frelimo Party, the People's Assembly, the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and the entire Mozambican people in connection with the heavy loss -- the tragic death of Marshal Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, one of the prominent leaders of the National liberation movement, statesman and politician of Africa, fighter against colonialsm, racism,and apartheid, and great friend of the Soviet Union.

Samora Machel was an active organizer of the armed struggle in Mozambique against colonial oppression and one of the founders of Frelimo, under whose leadership the Mozambican people's cherished goal was achieved -- the attainment of independence and the proclamation of the People's Republic of Mozambique. He led the people of Mozambique along the path of building a new society founded on he principles of freedom and social progress. S. Machel made a great contribution to creating the Mozambican people's revolutionary vanguard -- the Frelimo Party, under whose leadership the Mozambican people achieved major successes in overcoming the consequences of colonialism and implementing progressive transformations in the country.

Samora Machel enjoyed deserved prestige and respect in the international ar ena. He actively and consistently advocated the strengthening of peace and the peoles' security, nuclear disarmament, and equitable cooperation among states. S. Machel made a great personal contribution to developing and deepening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mozambique.

During these sorrowful days for the Mozambican people the CPSU Central Commitee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium,, and the USSR Council of Ministers confirm the Soviet Union's firm policy of developing friendship and cooperation with the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Frelimo Party. The Soviet people have been and remain the loyal and trustworthy friend of the Mozambican people. The friendship of the Soviet Union and Mozambique, whose strengthening Samora Machel invariably advocated, accords with the interests of our countries and of the struggle of all peoples for peace, national independence, and social progress.

The memory of Samora Machel will remain forever in the hearts of Soviet people. We voice confidence that the bright ideals for which S. Machel, the Mozambican people's loyal son, fought, will be embodied in the deeds of his companions and in the constructive creativity of millions of Mozambican working people.

The CPSU Central Committee
The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
The USSR Council of Ministers.

ALLEGED RSA INVOLVEMENT IN MACHEL DEATH REPORTED

LD221542 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 22 Oct 86

["South Africa Stands Accused of Involvement in Air Crash" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Maputo October 22 TASS -- The air crash on October 19, in which Mozambican President Samora Machel died, could have been organized and brought about with South African involvement, Mozambican radio said quoting the PANAFRICAN NEWS AGENCY PANA.

Those guilty of that action, the broadcast said, should be sought among the South African military.

The catastrope, it said, had been preceded by a setup in aggressive invective and open threats from Pretoria against the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The Maputo-based newspaper NOTICIAS said President Machel had been the main target of the enemies of People's Mozambique.

That Samora Machel could fall victim to the South African military was pointed out in an interview several days ago by Carlos Cardozo, director of the NEWS AGENCY of MOZAMBIQUE.

Recent threats by South African Defense Minister Magnus Malan against the Mozambican president, he noted, had been picked up by the South African press.

In Carlos Cardozo's opinion, the propaganda campaign was called upon to prepare the ground for the physical removal of the Mozambican head of state.

Lisbon October 22 TASS -- The crash of the plane carrying the Mozambican president followed a blast in the middle of its fuselage, the PORTUGUESE NEWS AGENCY ANOP reported citing sources in South Africa.

It said the fact that the survivors included only passengers flying in the fore and tail parts of the aircraft also bore that out.

Portuguese-based chieftains of terrorists from the "Mozambican National Resistance" (MNR) movement, who are closely connected with South African military intelligence, are not concealing their satisfaction with the death of Samora Machel and are openly hoping that the Frelimo party he led will fall apart.

It is noteworthy that as early as the morning after the air crash the Lisbon-based newspaper SECULU, which is believed to be published with money provided by South Africa and the reactionary U.S. organization Heritage Foundation, carried a malicious anti-Mozambican article under the headline: "Frelimo: Days Numbered?"

London October 22 TASS -- The aircraft on which Samora Machel was travelling blew up several minutes before crashing into the ground, the BBC reported quoting eyewitness testimony.

Lusaka October 22 TASS -- President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has accused the Pretoria regime of involvement in the tragic death of the Mozambican president.

The tragedy, he said, had been planned by South Africa.

Kenneth Kaunda recalled that it was way back on October 15 that South African Defense Minister Magnus Malan had issued threats against "Frontline" countries, including Mozambique and Zambia, accusing them of "terrorist activities."

The racists' threats, the Zambian president said, were among the evidence of their complicity in what had happened.

Samora Machel's death, he said, had showed graphically that the Pretoria regime was goiig to stop at nothing to preserve the system of apartheid.

Copenhagen October 22 TASS -- Alfred Nzo, general secretary of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, has blamed the death of the Mozambican president on the apartheid regime.

Speaking at a press conference here, he said there was no doubt that the murder had been committed either by the South African racists themselves or by their MNR puppets.

Harare October 22 TASS -- Hundreds of people took part in a demonstration in the Zimbabwean capital Tuesday, carrying posters which said "Apartheid killed Machel" and "Down with Apartheid".

Speakers at a rally outside the South African trade mission said that the Pretoria racists had been directly involved in the Mozambican president's death.

Demonstrations were held also in front of the U.S. Embassy and the representative office of Britain's supreme commissioner in Harare.

The newspaper HERALD pointed to a connection between Samora Machel's tragic death and recent threats against him by South African Defense Minister Magnus Malan.

It was not accidental, it said, that the air crash had taken place when Samora Michel had been on his way home after attending an event which had been directly linked with the struggle to do away with apartheid.

PCCH POLITICAL COMMISSION RELEASES DECLARATION

PY181600 Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish to Chile 0200 GMT 16 Oct

["Text" of declaration released by Political Commission of the Chilean Communist Party in October 1986]

[Text] Great interest has resulted among political circles and broad sectors of the country following the declaration released this past week by the Chilean Communist Party [PCCh]. It addressed to the workers, the people and the democrats of all factions who are consistent in their democratic belief. This document is meant to provide orientation and has been widely distributed in Chile. Many people, however, have only received partial information on it, and for this reason, we believe it is necessary to air the full text of that declaration in this program. The text reads as follows:

The PCCh Political Commission has read the letter sent by Christian Democratic Party President Mr Gabriel Valdes, dated 17 September. The commission has studied the political statements that have been made by different opposition parties in recent weeks and has taken into account the declarations of Admiral Toribio Merino, General Fernando Matthei, and General Rodolfo Stange regarding a dialogue that may eventually be held with the center-right opposition. The commission has also been fully informed of the sentiments of the different social sectors that make up the Chilean people, as well as the desire for unity that exists socially.

The PCCh therefore addresses the workers, the people, and the democrats of all factions who are consistent in their effort to ensure the continuity and development of the process of social unification and political understanding, which now face obstacles that we must overcome. This unification process makes it possible to stage the most foreceful actions against the dictatorship. It has allowed the emergence of the National Civic Assembly, which called the 2-3 July demonstrations, and has proven to be in practice the only road that can guarantee the triumph of democracy over fascism.

The PCCh reaffirms its conviction that it is possible to oust the government and to fulfill the wish of the people who no longer want to suffer hunger, unemployment, military operations, torture, exile, or political imprisonment. The people, if united, can impose their will.

On the other hand, despite the apparent cohesiveness of the regime, it can be noted that there are, within its inner circle, civilian and military elements who favor lifting the state of siege, who believe that some way out of the crisis must be sought at once. These liberalizing attitudes, just like concern and worries of the U.S. Department of State, do not sprout by themselves; they come about due to the mass character of the struggle against the tyranny, and at a time when the struggle is polarizing in the wake of the attack on Pinochet at the Cajon del Maipo, which the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front claims to have perpetrated. All this arouses the fears of the bourgeoisie and imperialism that the struggle might have a popular outcome that will open the way to an advanced democratic regime.

The PCCh considers it unnecessary to give a full explanatory answer to Mr Valdes' letter.

Nevertheless, it seems advisable to make it clear that the rejection of violence is actually a mere pretext to justify the petty and ill-advised posture of refusing to seek an understanding with the MDP [Popular Democratic Movement] and the PCCh, an attitude which the Christian Democratic Party and the Democratic Alliance have struck lately. This pretext becomes exposed by the fact that those who do not want to seek an understanding with the supposed terrorists of the left to instead seek a dialogue and negotiation with the terrorist of the state. They are seeking dialogue and negotiation at a time when the country is under state of siege, when crimes and killings are being perpetrated, when the practice of torture and massive house searches has been intensified -- all in a climate of fierce repression.

We vigorously declare that we have never been terrorists, that we do not promote violence. Terror and violence have been promoted by the dictatorship, and they will only cease with the end of the tyranny. We are not frightened by weapons, less so when they are used in the popular-struggle against fascism. Nevertheless, we do not believe that arms can necessarily point the way out of the present Chilean crisis. Our revolutionary party has the inevitable duty to learn military skills and to train its military cadres, not neglecting, however, our efforts to persuade the Armed Forces. We do not advocate the militarization of politics. We advocate social mobilization and unification of all opposition forces in the struggle, without excluding any faction.

On that basis, we believe that all of us, acting conscientiously, can create a situation to hold a fruitful dialogue with the armed forces, which will lead to a politically negotiated transition to democracy. As for the declarations regarding a dialogue that were made by the commanders in chief of the Air Force, Navy and Carabineros, we, communists, are not overly optimistic. We think that those declarations at this time are intended to alleviate foreign and international pressures that are being exerted on the dictatorship. They were made with the intention of widening the gap between the Democratic Alliance and the MDP, as well as to induce the center-right opposition to a dialogue that will be just as useless as the one conducted with Onofre Jarpa. Furthermore, General Pinochet will not give his approval for a dialogue. That is nothing but a trap that will permit the dictator to drag his feet until 1989, and stay in power until 1997.

Once again we emphasize that a dialogue with the Armed Forces can only be fruitful if it goes hand in hand with a popular struggle manifested in social mobilizations. Without social mobilization, the return to true democracy will not come about; the most that can be attained is a compromise by erasing the past and forgetting everything, thus letting the crimes go unpunished, the fascist structures remain in place, and the reactionary interests of imperialism continue protected. A compromise on this basis will be rejected by the people, and the PCCh will be the first to do so.

For years the PCCh has supported a policy of struggle against the tyranny, giving no quarter and has advocated the popular rebellion to put an end to it. This policy has decisively contributed to isolating the regime, both at home and abroad. There is a sector of the center-right opposition that not only rejects the PCCh policy, but turns its back on its open proposals regarding social mobilization, civil disobedience, and national ungovernability with the enthusiastic support of U.S. imperialism, internal reactionaryism, and even of some important representatives of the regime. We issue a fervent and fraternal call to the parties and people of the left within the Democratic Alliance to decidedly engage themselves in efforts to neutralize divisive and conciliatory positions. At this moment, the forces are separated into the ranks of the leftist opposition and ranks of the center-right opposition.

The results of elections that are being held at the universities these days show the influence the leftist opposition and the center-right opposition have. They also demonstrate what can be accomplished by joint opposition to ensure victory for the cause of democracy. The position that resists bringing all opposition forces together only serves to assist the government in its efforts to remain in power, and to favor the interests of the oligarchy and the regime. Unity in diversity is not only possible but necessary, as attested by the joint declaration issued by the MDP and the Christian left. This declaration maps a road that is different from that of conciliation with the regime and exclusion of the PCCh. Today, Chile must choose between democracy and dictatorship. The democracy that will follow the downfall of the dictatorship will not necessarily be a full democracy. This could not in fact exist as long as class antagonism and imperialism persist. Democracy can only be more formal or less formal, less real or more real, more advanced or less advanced, more participatory or less participatory.

We, communists, are in favor of a democratic regime that is formal, real, advanced, and participatory to the greatest extent. Indeed, we are in favor of a regime that will phase out fascism, that will dispense justice, that will give priority attention to the people's most pressing needs, that will democraticize the state institutions, and that will reestablish university autonomy. We will support a regime that will implement in-depth transformations in the areas of the economy, health, education, culture; that is, a regime that can evolve into socialism. However, we repeat our proposition that if after the fall of the dictatorship this type of regime is not installed, we still are willing to support government actions that favor the people and the country; that is, we are willing to support a less advanced democratic regime. This is our position.

We will continue to make efforts to raise the level of social mobilization in all its forms, just as we will continue to work for unification without exclusions. We will do so with the conviction that this is the goal the people have set for themselves to overthrow the tyranny.

[Signed] Political Commission of the Chilean Communist Party, October 1986.

U.S. SENATE MEASURES SHOW 'ANTI-MEXICAN TILT'

LD240115 Moscow TASS in English 2230 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] Havana October 23 TASS -- The decision of the U.S. Congress to draft a set of new economic sanctions against Mexico is the result of Washington's policy economic dictate in its relation with the countries of the region, according to a letter addressed by Antonio Riva Palacio, leader of Mexico's Senate, to Robert Dole, leader of the Republican majority in the U.S. Senate.

It is common knowledge, the PRENSA LATINA news agency wrote, that in the past week alone the U.S. Congress approved a number of discriminatory bills infringing on Mexico's interests.

These are the law on immigrants and on a petroleum export tax, and now -- planned restrictions in the sphere of commerce, tourism and finance which, in the opinion of observers, have a pronounced anti-Mexican tilt.

GORBACHEV MEETS PARTY OFFICIALS 22 OCT

PM241009 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Oct 86 Second Edition pp 1, 2

[TASS report: "Meeting at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 22 October Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met a large group of first secretaries of central committee's of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics and of obkoms who are taking part in the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet standing commissions. There was detailed discussion of key problems of the struggle to accelerate the socioeconomic development of the country, the course of restructuring in all spheres of public life, and implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The participants in the meeting noted that the party's policy of restructuring and its consistent and constructive foreign policy has the full support of the Soviet people. Taking part in the exchange of views were: Comrade Boyko, first secretary of Dnepropetrovsk Obkom of the Communist Party of the Ukraine; Comrade Manyakin, first secretary of Omsk Obkom of the CPSU; Comrade Pugo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia; Comrade Kalashnikov, first secretary of Volgograd Obkom of the CPSU; Comrade Mesyats, first secretary of Moscow Obkom of the CPSU; Comrade Mysnichenko, first secretary of Kharkov Obkom of the Communist Party of the Ukraine; and other comrades.

The meeting was addressed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

It was stressed that restructuring is steadily gathering momentum. It has become the determining line of the activities of the party committees, of the local soviet and economic organs, and of the hard work of millions of people. All society, and all its political, economic and cultural life is in a state of movement and renewal.

Of the greatest possible importance is the improvement of the moral atmosphere; the desire of the working people to make their personal contribution to improving production and everyday life; their refusal to tolerate shortcomings or any deviations from what is demanded of us by socialist morality and social justice.

Throughout the country there is an expansion of the scale of the restructuring of all branches of the economy on the basis of the introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress, new management methods and broad development of the initiative and independence of labor collectives. This is already giving tangible, positive results, and creating the conditions for accelerated development in the future. In these conditions, it is especially important that in every rayon and at every enterprise, the problems that life brings forward should be solved boldly without awaiting instructions, taking as a starting point the decisions of the 27th party congress.

The entire policy of the party is pursued in the interests of the people, of increasing people's prosperity. It was noted at the meeting, however, that not all levels of the planning and economic bodies are yet aware of the importance of rapid improvement in the social sphere, and of making use for this purpose of existing means and opportunities. It is the task of the party and soviet organs to overcome sluggishness and bring about a decisive turning point in the attention paid by ministries and departments to improving the living conditions of the working people.

Of the highest importance is the party's policy of continuing to develop democracy, criticism and self-criticism, and openness on a broad scale. The conference emphasized the need to be more resolute in eliminating all that has hindred and still hinders, the development of democratization in the various spheres of society, and to make the system of Soviet democracy more dynamic and effective. People who display initiative and put forward new ideas and proposals must be supported in every way.

The speakers noted that we must work to achieve maximum wide-scale involvement of all the working people and all the people in political life and in government. In this respect, the Soviets of workers' deputies, the trade unions and all public bodies have an exceedingly important part to play. The question of intensifying the work of the Komsomol was examined in the course of the discussion.

In restructuring, it is the party that is called upon to set, and is setting, the example. In the forefront today is the radical improvement of the style, forms and methods of the work of the Party organizations. The main thing here is to strive to ensure that the party bodies become, not in theory but in fact, the organs of political leadership. To achieve this it is necessary to act more strongly to get rid of spurious substitutes for the economic, local soviet and public bodies; enhance the autonomy and responsibilities of these bodies; and break loose from the technocratic approach to resolving political and social tasks.

The main subject of party work is people, and the main factor of restructuring is the human factor. Organizational and ideological activity must be constructed with a view not to book-keeping but to developing people's activeness and satisfying their needs. It is up to the party committees to keep their attention focused on the social and political consequences of all that is going on in society and in the labor collectives. The leading issue in all restructuring is the question of cadres. Much still remains to be done before we have leaders in all areas capable of shouldering the burden of responsibility and making decisions in the spirit of the time.

Mikhail Gorbachev informed those present at the meeting about the talks held in Reykjavik.

The Communist Party has a sufficiency of political courage, historical experience and maturity with which to appraise the real processes of social life. The Central Committee ventures boldly upon new solutions, and is seeking and finding new approaches in the name of the welfare and prosperity of the Soviet people, and in the name of its peaceful life.

Taking part in the meeting was Comrade G.P. Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON 23 OCT POLITBURO MEETING

PM240959 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Oct 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] In the CPSU Central Committee Politburo -- The CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed at the 23 October session the question of training and retraining cadres for mastering new equipment and technology. [paragraph continues]

It was noted that the acceleration of society's development on the basis of scientific-technical progress urgently requires the implementation of fundamental measures that would guarantee the timely availability of personnel for it. This requires arranging matters in such a way that the training of qualified staff is done in advance of the creation of new production facilities and the reconstruction and re-equipment of working enterprises.

In the decision by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on this issue, measures for a substantial improvement in planning and organizing the training and retraining of cadres in the field of new equipment and technology, for improving their qualifications and training methods were defined. It is planned to conduct the retraining of cadres at special faculties of higher educational establishments, and the retaining of specialists with secondary-level qualifications at special departments of leading technical colleges.

The practice of establishing inter-branch institutes for enhancing qualifications at leading higher educational establishments of the country is being expanded. A number of the existing educational course combines at front-ranking enterprises will be transformed into permanently operating educational centers. Training test sites with the latest items of equipment will be created in each branch on the basis of front-ranking production associations, enterprises and organizations. Within the framework of the state plan for training and retraining cadres, contractual relations of branch ministries and departments with the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary special education and with the USSR State Committee on Vocational Technical Training will be introduced.

The proposals developed by the government on transferring, starting from 1987, all the associations and enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry to complete financial autonomy and self-financing were approved. Taking into account the experience of the "Avtovaz" Production Association, it is planned to implement a complex of measures for further improving economic methods of management, improving planning organization and broadening the rights and independence as well as enhancing the responsibility of associations and enterprises. It means that the reconstruction of production facilities and implementation of scientific research and other work using imported equipment and materials will be paid for out of the currency earned by labor collectives themselves. Here it is planned to give priority attention to the development of economic links with socialist countries.

In connection with numerous wishes of the working people, proposals on improving the quality of bread and pasta products were considered and approved. It is envisaged by 1990 to double the production of bread made from the highest quality wheat and rye flour, using dairy products, enzyme and other preparations, as a result of which the calorific value and quality of these products will increase.

In the interest of providing incentives for workers in bread-baking enterprises, from the start of next year, new wage scales and staff salaries are being introduced, and bonus rates are also being increased for night work.

Ascribing great significance to the further strengthening of the principles of self-management in state and public life, the Politburo discussed pressing questions of developing various forms of popular initiative in the cities and rural areas, and the better utilization of their socially useful potential. [paragraph continues]

Attention was devoted to the need to raise the authority and to strengthen the influence of public initiative bodies in citizens' homes, which are called upon to more actively involve the population in resolving tasks of a local character. The significance of developing the independence and initiative of rural and settlement soviets of people's deputies, and the strengthening of their material and financial basis was noted.

The guidelines on restructuring the work of party organizations operating in homes, participation in whose work should be regarded by each Communist as an inalienable part of the fulfillment of his statutory obligations under the party rules, were defined.

The great opportunities in our public life in the struggle for the provision of amenities in towns, villages and other inhabited places were stressed.

The Politburo considered the proposals, worked out in accordance with the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress, on the formation of women's councils. The intention is to create in the country a broad system of women's councils, based on labor collectives and homes. Their activity will be built upon the foundation of the creative initiative and the spontaneous action of the female public in all spheres of production and public-political life, in managing the affairs of state and society, and in the resolution of social and other issues.

An important task of women's organizations in our country is active participation in the international women's movement, in the fight for peace and in achieving friendship among the peoples.

The results of the latest meeting, held in Bucharest on 14 and 15 October this year, of the committee of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states were approved. The Politburo expressed satisfaction with the fact that the USSR's position at the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Reykjavik met with the full support of the allied socialist states. The need was stressed to step up the joint efforts of the fraternal countries, in the current situation, in the struggle for nuclear disarmament and the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security and peace.

Having considered the results of the official friendly visit by Comrade Ryzhkov to the Polish People's Republic, the Politburo approved the talks he held with the Polish leaders, as a result of which the varied economic and scintific-technical cooperation between the two countries is receiving a new stimulus. Note was taken of the special importance of developing new, progressive forms of economic cooperation, of direct links between enterprises, associations, and the scientific-research institutes of the USSR and the Polish People's Repubic.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo session also considered certain other questions of the development of cooperation with the socialist countries, the strengthening of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social systems, and of ensuring peace on earth.

LIGACHEV, MARCHUCK ADDRESS ACADEMICIANS' FORUM

PM221007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "The Key Role of Science; USSR Academy of Sciences General Meeting"]

[Text] The question of how Soviet scientists are implementing the tasks with the 17th CPSU Congress set them is on the agenda of the USSR Academy of Sciences General Meeting session which opened in the Assembly Hall of Moscow State University 16 October.

During the morning session the question of electing a new president of the USSR Academy of Sciences was considered. V.A. Kotelnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, announced that in connection with A.P. Aleksandrov's request that he be released from his duties as president, the academy's presidium recommended Academician G.I. Marchuk to replace him in this post.

The meeting was addressed by Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU's Central Committee. He noted Academician A.P. Aleksandrov's great contribution to the development of Soviet science. As a man, a Communist, a major scientist, and a leader, Anatoliy Petrovich has set an example of responsible attitude to the task entrusted to him of great probity, and patriotic service to the motherland. The Central Committee Politburo expressed gratitude and appreciation to A.P. Aleksandrov for his effective leadership of the Academy of Sciences.

The Central Committee Politburo recommended at the same time that Guriy Ivanovich Marchuk be elected president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. This recommendation was unanimously endorsed at sessions of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium and the party group of academicians and corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Academician G.I. Marchik, the Central Committee secretary said further, is a major Soviet scientist in the sphere of mathematics, physics of the atmosphere, geophysics, and the physics of nuclear reactors. Computer mathematics occupies a large place in his creative scientific work.

G.I. Marchuk's exceptional talent as scientist and organizer science manifested itself fully during his work as president of the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. At present, in his post as deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, he is conducting large-scale work on the implementation of comprehensive targeted state programs in key areas of the development of science and technology both within the framework of our country and CEMA. He is noted for his great moral qualities. He rightly enjoys prestige among the country's scientific community.

Academician G.I. Marchuk combines the traits of a major scientist with those of a talented organizer of science. At the present state in the development of science when it faces tasks in retooling the national economy, this is of particular significance.

The entire life of Soviet society, Ye.I. Ligachev said further, is now developing under the impact of the ideas of the 27th party congress. The congress elaborated the concept of the acceleration and renewal of society whose main outline was put forward at the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum. The intensive work of the party and the people to ensure the implementation of the decisions of the 27th Congress and to translate the strategy of acceleration into reality makes up the essence of the period in which we are living.

The current restructuring of all relations within society is based on the utilization of the advantages of socialism and is being implemented for the sake of strengthening socialism.

Today we can already speak of the first results. The national economic results of the first 9 months of the current year have been summed up. The rate of development achieved in the country's economy is the highest of the past 9 years. But this is not everything. Since the April plenum and the party congress the entire social atmosphere is changing for the better. In all spheres of social life there is more discipline, organization, and order and at the same time more democratism, greater openness, and more scope for initiative, for the application of people's creative energy. This is simultaneously the result of the implementation in practice of the party's course toward restructuring and a guarantee of the successful solution of the tasks put forward by the 27th congress which are historic in scale and revolutionary as to their nature.

Ye.K. Ligachev emphasized that the party does not envisage achieving the set aims without a decisive enhancement of the role played by science in society, without the effective utilization of the country's intellectual and scientific potential. This is necessitated above all by the demands which ensure from the need to achieve an all-around intensification of social production and ensure a new quality of economic growth and the all-around development of the individual. It is understandable that without achieving the priority development of fundamental research and scientific studies, without overcoming the long delays in materializing scientific ideas in the national economy and in other spheres of activity, these tasks cannot be solved. This is why the enhancement of the role played by science and the decisive devlopment of both its fundamental and its applied side, are the subject of paramount concern of the party and the Central Committee Politburo.

Since the April Plenum and the 27th congress, the CPSU Central Committee has taken serious steps aimed at radically enhancing the effectiveness of the utilization of the soveit society's tremendous scientific potential. Above all a strong impetus was given to the development of social sciences. They play a special role in the life of our society. They are the unshakable ideological basis of the restructuring that is under way. Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's speech at the recent all-union conference of heads of social science departments is of key significance for raising the effectiveness of scientific research in the sphere of Marxism-Leninism and for all our ideological work.

State appropriations for science have been substantially increased. This makes it possible to considerably strengthen its material base. Specific measures have been drawn up to accelerate the development and production of instruments and means of automation intended for scientific research work. With a view to focusing scientific forces and material and technical resources on the solution of key scientific and technical problems intersectorial scientific-and-technical complexes have been set up. Academy of Sciences organizations play a leading role in more than 50 percent of these complexes. The Central Committee and the government have adopted important measures to develop industrial science. Dwelling on these measures, the CPSU Central Committee secretary mentioned the steps that are being taken with a view to achieving a radical improvement in the coordination of the work in the sphere of computer technology. He also noted the steps that are being taken in the interests of the development of the scientific sector of the machine building complex. Recently the USSR Academy of Sciences Department of Machine Building, Mechanics, and Control Processes has been substantially reorganized. The network of science-and-production associations has been expanded within industries. Soviet science is playing a leading role in the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progreses Through the Year 2000. [paragraph continues]

We proceed from the premise, Ye.K. Ligachev said, that our participation in this program will serve the acceleration of the socioeconomic development of both our country and the countries of the socialist community.

While, for understandable reasons, attching great importance to the development of various fields of applied science leading to the latest technologies and technological means, the Central Committee is fully aware that it is impossible to achieve steady, stable results and gain firm positions here without further improving the situation in fundamental research. At the June (1985) CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress it was stressed that fundamental research was far too crucial an area for weaknesses, delays, and sluggishness in its development to be tolerated.

At present, on the instructions of the party Central Committee, proposals are being drawn up for the accelerated development by the USSR Academy of Sciences of research in priority fields of chemistry, chemical technology, high-energy physics, and mathematics. At the same time, measures are being drawn up to improve scientists' working and living conditions. The structure of the academy is being improved, its centers in economically important regions of the country are being further developed. A few days ago, the CPSU Central Committee expressed itself in favor of the establishment of a Urals and a Far East Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

You will agree, comrades, Ye.K. Ligachev said addressing his audience, that, on the whole, important work to enhance the role of science in society and to resolve tasks pertaining to the acceleration has been carried out during the year and a half which has elapsed since the CPSU Central Committee April plenum. However, this is only the beginning. In order to match present-day standards, Soviet science, and primarily the Academy's science, will have to undergo serious restructuring. Furthermore, it is not a question of small, partial improvements, but of a radical turning point in the way it operates, of fundamental changes in all spheres of its activity. This is precissely how the party understands the essence of restructuring.

Above all, it is essential to switch more resolutely to the intensive path of the development of science. Unfortunately, in many cases extensive development is still being pursued. The number of scientific research institutes, laboratories, and scientific workers is growing. However, the actual returns from their work are inadequate. It is obvious that you cannot create an intensive economy without having an intensively developing science. Therefore a sharp increase in the effectiveness of every scientific collective, every institute, and every laboratory is an indispensable precondition of the successful implementation of all our plans. We must be bolder in enhancing the role of the regional branches of the academy and of union republic academies of sciences. With this in mind, it is necessary to expand their rights and simultaneously to sharply increase their responsibility and to be more exacting as regards the returns from their work. Two-thirds of science's academy sector staff work in the regions. This is a great potential and it must be fully exploited.

Great reserves lie in improving the coordination of the activities of the various subdivisions of the academy and better long-term planning of research. In the sphere of long-term planning, the academy has in certain respects lost the relatively good experience which it previously had. At present, there essentially are no long-term programs in a number of promising areas of scientific development. This gives rise to the question: How is it possible to organize the work of large scientific collectives and involve huge material and technical resources in it without having a clear long-term perspective? [paragraph continues]

The existence of long-term plans opens up new opportunities for the extensive creation of flexible and expedient organizational structures in resolving complex scientific and technical problems, pooling the resources of scientists of various disciplines. So far this form of labor organization is used insufficiently in our country.

Ye.K. Ligachev emphasized especially that research connected with ensuring great reliability and safety in the operation of the latest technologies and technological means is of exceptionally great importance today. The grim lesson of Chernobyl reminded us all that complacency is inadmissible here. The USSR Academy of Sciences must make its contribution to the solution of this task, the CPSU Central Committee secretary said.

It was noted further that the growth of our scientific research is in many cases hampered by the inadequate technical equipment of our institutes. As has already been mentioned, decisions have now been adopted with a view to increasing the production of instruments and means of automation for scientific research. Great responsibility for the implementation of these measures rests on the Academy of Sciences and the USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems. Other questions also exist. The CPSU Central Committee and the government are aware of these problems, are ready to tackle them, and expect the USSR Academy of Sciences and its presidium to submit relevant proposals. The Central Committee intends to comprehensively consider the problems of the development of the USSR Academy of Sciences in the near future and to define measures to resolve the pressing questions.

The main component in the structure of academic science is the scientific research institute. It is here that new scientific knowledge is accumulated and the foundations for accelerated scientific and technical progress are being laid. It is here that scientific cadres with the highest qualifications are concentrated. However, in a number of cases the work of institute collectives is not as productive as it should be. The academy's presidium must analyze this situation and make sure that every scientist produces maximum returns. To this end it is very important to strengthen the leadership of some of the academic institutes, to reinforce them with fresh creative forces, and to increase their responsibility for the results of their scientific work. It is necessary to remove all obstacles in the shape of obsolete instructions and rules, to clear away everything that hampers the scientific quest, and to expand the rights of institutes, sections, and laboratories. At the same time it is necessary to ensure that leaders and scientific collectives actively exercise their existing and new rights.

The CPSU Central Committee believes, Ye.K. Ligachev went on, that on the whole the moral and political climate within the system of the USSR Academy of Sciences is healthy. Scientists do not just pay lip service to the party's strategic course toward acceleration, toward the fundamental renewal of all aspects of social life, they support it with their day-to-day labor. The overwhelming majority of scientists take an active part in the restructuring of our economy and the social sphere in the light of the decisions of the 27th Party Congress.

At the same time there are negative phenomena in the academic sphere which are causing concern. In a number of collectives there clearly is not enough openness and creative criticism and self-criticism which act as a catalyst of acceleration. It is possible to say that there is not enough principledness, mutual exactingness, and healthy intolerance of negative phenomena. Certain scientists even consider themselves to be infallible and are doing their utmost to sidestep constructive criticism. This has led to an atmosphere of clannishness, nepotism, mutual praise, and excessive carelessness in individual collectives. [paragraph continues]

There are cases of the selection of cadres on the basis of personnel sympathies and commitments. The interests of the cause are supplanted by considerations of expediency and prestige.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary emphasized that in our society and all its spheres the same laws and demands apply to all. The strict observance of the Leninist principles of selecting, placing, and educating cadres is sacred to us. Deviation from these principles inflicts great damage to the cause wherever it occurs and is therefore impermissible. The 27th party Congress proclaimed: No organization, no worker must be beyond control or beyond criticism: It is necessary, as V.I. Lenin taught us, "not to hush up the weaknesses of our system but openly to criticize them so as to be able to rid ourselves of them more speedily and radically." The party firmly follows Lenin's behests and the directives of the congress.

The task of reinforcing the academy with fresh young scientific forces is an urgent one today. Serious mistakes were allowed to occur here and obvious disproportions have arisen. Individual scientists do not consider it their duty to rear their scientific successors. This does not do them credit. It is not to the benefit of our science and our academy. At present, work with the young generation in the sphere of science is one of the most important, topical tasks facing the academy. Ensuring a constant influx into science of youthful reinforcements, and the harmonious combination of the experience of eminent scientists with the creative energy of young scientists is an indisposable precondition of the successful development of science and a guarantee that it will not be beset by ills such as stagnation and conservatism.

The restructuring of the country's higher education sphere which is now entering its practical phase offers new opportunities for work with young people. It is planned to involve academy scientists in work at VUZ's on a part-time basis and to remove the numerous far-fetched instructions and prescriptions which are hampering this. This will provide new scope for informal, mutually advantageous contacts between young people at VUZ's and scientists.

The speech highly appraised the participation of Soviet scientists, alongside scientists from other states, in the struggle for peace. It was noted in this context that the talks which have just ended in Reykjavik between M.S. Gorbavhev and R. Reagan have shown "who stands for what", who really favors disarmament and who favors the creation of new types of mass destruction weapons. It was clarified beyond doubt that the Washington administration does not desire genuine accords, that is seeking to achieve military superiority over the USSR. Therefore it is now more important than ever to strengthen scientists' role in the defense of peace, in the consolidation of the country's defense capability.

In conclusion, Ye. K. Ligachev said that the USSR Academy of Sciences is embarking on a new stage in its development. This is dictated by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the objective course of the country's socioeconomic progress, and the demands of the strategy of acceleration. Our academy is surrounded with the concern of the party and the state, and the attention and love of the people. It has at its disposal creatively gifted and highly qualified cadres who are devoted to socialism, great material and technical resources, and tremendous experience in scientific research. It is important, without waiting for additional decisions, to exploit this potential so as to achieve maximum returns and to fully place it at the service of restructuring.

Karl Marx once said that science can discharge its genuine role only in a working people's republic. [paragraph continues]

That means that precisely in a socialist society like ours man's intellectual potential for the study of nature and the transformation of social practices can unfold fully both in scope and strength. It is a question of complementing the objective preconditions which have been created in our country for accelerated scientific and technical progress with the soviet scientists' energetic, creative labor.

The candidacy of Academician G.I. Marchuk for the post of president of the USSR Academy of Sciences was supported at the general meeting by Academicians A.P. Aleksandrov, V.A. Kotelnikov, B. Ye. Paton, A.M. Prokhorov, A.A. Dorodnitsyn, V.A. Koptyug, and Ye. I. Chazov.

Then the meeting embarked on the election procedure. In a secret ballot Academician G.I. Marchuk was elected to the post of president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The new president thanked the meeting for the great honor and the trust shown him. The 27th CPSU Congress, he said, clearly defined the role of the Academy of Sciences as the main organizer of scientific research. Well organized fundamental research engenders new discoveries, new technologies, and new materials, that is, all the components which ultimately make up scientific and technical progress. The importance of industrial science is growing today. Its links with academic institutes must become more productive. The major socioeconomic tasks which are confronting the country also demand a substantial expansion of the research conducted by social scientists. The times are calling on us to work more and harder, Academician G.I. Marchuk emphasized.

The report on progress in the Academy of Sciences' fulfillment of the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress was delivered by Academician V.A. Kotelnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Our scientists' achievements, he said, are widely known and there is no need to talk about them in this hall. There is something else more important today -- namely, to focus attention on making more efficient and more expedient use of our science's human and material potential and to harmonize its search with the dynamic departure of the country's economy along the intensive paths of development.

After dwelling on the new arrangement of forces taking place within the academy in connection with restructuring, the speaker stressed that the interdepartmental scientific and technical complexes created in the country will be of great significance for increasing the productivity of science, including fundamental science. They have been set a truly revolutionary task -- that of ensuring the rapid development of new technology in the most important areas of scientific and technical progress and of introducing it on a wide scale while maintaining close contact with ministries. These complexes are now completing the organizational stage, their 5-year and annual plans have been set, and questions of strengthening the interdepartmental scientific and technical complexes' material base and the principles of cooperation among various organizations within the complexes are being examined. The reports delivered by leaders of those complexes at recent presidium sessions showed that many of them have still not become true coordinating and organizing centers for the formation of new scientific and technical policy in the major spheres.

The USSR Academy of Sciences general meeting, which took place immediately after the 27th CPSU Congress, instructed the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium to make, inter alia, adjustments to the basic guidelines for the development of science for the 12th 5-Year Plan and the period through 2000. This assignment has been promptly carried out.

It was also recommended that urgent measures be formulated to strengthen the academy's material base and its instrument-making "shop." Tangible improvements have taken place here, too. There is another important assignment for the academy linked to the need for the more dynamic recruitment of young researchers into the academy.

The question of the high average age of the academy's cadres continues to cause great concern and, unfortunately, is being resolved too slowly, V.A. Kotelnikov stressed. He cited convincing facts to show that the average age of the ranks of academic science is not being reduced quickly enough. For example, the percentage of doctors of sciences aged under 40 has fallen threefold in the academy's institutes in the past 10 years and the percentage of academicians under 50 years of age has fallen sevenfold!

The speaker dwelt in detail on such an important reserve for increasing the efficiency of the academy's work as reviewing priorities in research topics and the flexible planning of research work, to take account of the emerging needs of scientific and technical progress. It cannot be considered normal that many institutes spend the whole 5-year plan on present-day topics without considering what new work will become necessary in 3-4 years' time. The return from academic research will be more productive and dynamic if institutes allow in their plans reserve capacity for new work which will be incorporated in the plans as the needs of individual sectors arise. Otherwise, we shall be repeating the sorry lessons of past years: In the 11th 5-Year Plan, for example, in the physical-technical and mathematical sciences section the number of new topics not envisaged by the original plan was 37 percent.

The strengthening of the USSR Academy of Sciences' cooperation with academies in other socialist countries and the transfer of those ties to more vital and concrete forms of cooperation remain an important area of the academy's activity. Our joint work in this area, the speaker stressed, is related most directly to the strengthening of peace and the relaxation of international tension, and the growth in the socialist community countries' scientific and technical potential increases the prestige of the program put forward by them for eliminating nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

The discussion of the report then began.

M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is taking part in the meeting's work.

The session of the USSR Academy of Sciences general meeting continues.

RYZHKOV ADDRESSES COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING

LD201654 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow October 20 TASS -- The Council of Ministers of the USSR held a meeting today to consider the results of national economic performance in the first nine months of the year, the tasks of fulfilling the state plan for the economic and social development of the country and executing the state budget for 1986 as a whole, and the issues of the economy's functioning in the coming winter period.

It pointed out that in January through September 1986 material national income had grown 4.3 percent and labor productivity in industry 4.8 percent.

Industrial production increased 5.2 percent, which was more than planned and a considerable gain on the output figure in the corresponding period last year.

This has created the possibility of achieving the average annual growth target of the five-year plan as a whole as early as the first year of the period.

Higher labor productivity was responsible for 94 percent of the accretion of industrial production, as compared with 90 percent in the nine months of last year.

Positive results were achieved in the country's agro-industrial sector. The collective and state farms increased the production of grain, potatoes, vegetables, fruits and grapes and are completing harvesting and preparations for the wintering of cattle. The output and purchases of livestock products continued to increase at a steady rate.

As compared with the same period last year, the purchases of cattle and poultry grew 7.6 percent. Those of milk 4.5 percent and those of eggs 5.6 percent.

At the same time the Council of Ministers said that the national economy had been shifting to the lines of intensive development too slowly and that the process of change had not proceeded smoothly or without contradictions and frequently run into inert attitudes on the part of ministries, departments and local administrations.

With the results registered in the first nine months of the year being overall positive, industry failed to meet its marketing targets in September.

The Council of Ministers at its meeting also reviewed the progress of work to re-organize the management of the building industries and streamline the economic mechanism in construction.

The meeting was addressed by Nikolay Ryzhkov, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

MURAKHOVSKIY ADDRESSES RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

PM201310 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Oct 86 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers took place on 13 October, with the participation of chairmen of agro-industrial committees of autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts, chairmen of local party, soviet, and economic organs, and frontrunners in agricultural production. Questions were discussed relating to the tasks of RSFSR soviet and economic organs in ensuring the well organized wintering of livestock and increasing the production and purchases of livestock products in the 1986-1987 winter period and the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR and the RSFSR state budget in the first 9 months of 1986.

For the successful wintering of livestock and for increasing production and purchases of livestock products in the 1985-1986 winter period, the Russian Federation was awarded the Certificate of Honor of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee. The certificate of honor was presented by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee [Gosagroprom].

It was noted that workers in the agro-industrial complex, having become involved in implementing the party's couse of accelerating socioeconomic development, have achieved certain positive results in the development of livestock raising and other sectors of agriculture. The wintering of livestock was carried out in a well organized fashion and in 1986 the production and sale to the state of meat, milk, and eggs has increased and the 9-month plan for their purchases has been fulfilled. More grain, potatoes, vegetables, and other agricultural produce and feed were obtained.

At the same time some kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises are not making full use of the available potential to increase productivity and further step up the production and purchases of livestock products. In certain oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics plans have not been fulfilled, the volume of purchases of the basic livestock products has fallen, appropriate measures have not been adopted to ensure that the necessary quantity of feed is provided for the coming winter period for the livestock, due attention is not being devoted to improving feed quality, the preparation of livestock premises and technological equipment for work in winter conditions is too slow, and not all the livestock units are fully staffed with cadres.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers instructed the RSFSR Gosagroprom, the Councils of Ministers of autonomous republics, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms to concentrate efforts on implementing the Food Program, increasing labor productivity, improving quality indicators, and fulfilling contractual commitments and to support and develop in every way the production frontrunners' initiative aimed at achieving high end results.

During the examination of the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR and the RSFSR State Budget for the first 9 months of 1986, it was stressed that the measures being implemented in the utilization of reserves, the improvement of organization, and the strengthening of discipline are beginning to have a positive effect on the situation in the republic's economy.
The volume of industrial production increased by 5.1 percent, against a target of 4 percent for the year. The plan for output sales and the growth of labor productivity was fulfilled. The fulfillment of targets for freight shipments by all forms of transport was ensured. Some 13 percent more fixed capital was commissioned out of state capital investments than in the first 9 months of last year.

At the same time it was noted that in many RSFSR ministries and departments the restructuring is still gong too slowly and the work being done in this direction lacks dynamism, efficiency, and practicality.

The situation regarding the fulfillment of the plan and budget in 1986 remains strained. Many associations, enterprises, and organizations are working without persistence or stability. A decisive improvement in the quality indicators of work has not been achieved. Virtually one in three production associations and enterprises fails to fulfill plans for output deliveries under the contracts concluded and the job schedules adopted for execution. The republic's industry did not fulfill the September plan for output sales. [paragraph continues]

The attention of the RSFSR Ministry of Light Industry, the RSFSR Ministry of the Textiles Industry, the RSFSR Gosagroprom, the RSFSR Ministry of Grain Products, and the RSFSR Ministry of Local Industry was drawn to the nonfulfillment of the month's plan.

A number of production facilities which are of paramount state importance are being built too slowly. In certain autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts a lag has been allowed to occur in preparing the housing stock, energy and municipal services, and urban transport for the 1986-1987 fall-winter period and in stockpiling the necessary fuel reserves. Serious shortcomings have occurred in the fulfillment of social targets.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers instructed RSFSR ministries and departments, autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, and soviet ispolkoms to examine critically the results of the activity of associations, enterprises, and organizations under their jurisdiction in the first 9 months of 1986 and to adopt effective measures to eliminate existing shortomings and make up for the laggardness which has occurred so as to ensure unconditional fulfillment of the annual plan and budget and the socialist pledges adopted.

Taking part in the work of the RSFSR Council of Ministers were senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, the USSR Gosplan, and USSR ministries and departments.

Chairs Environmental Session

LD181722 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] There was a regular meeting of the Commission on Environmental Protection and Rational Utilization of Natural Resources of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers today. It considered the question of progress in fulfilling the resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers on supplementary measures to prevent air pollution in towns, other inhabited localities, and industrial centers, which was adopted in 1984. The question of measures to intensify the conservation and rational use of the natural resources in Murmansk Oblast was considered.

The commission also discussed an information report from the state committee for science and technology on the participation of the state agro-industrial committee, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and interested Soviet public organizations in the activities of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USR Council of ministers, chaired the commission meeting.

Awarded Order of Lenin

LD192134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] For great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet State and in connection with his 60th birthday, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Vsevolod Serafimovich Murakhovskiy, chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, the Order of Lenin.

DOLGIKH VISITS SURGUT, TYUMEN POWER STATIONS

LD202226 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Ensuring that new power-generating capacities are put into operation at an accelerated rate, completing the preparation of enterprises for the winter, and creating the necessary social and everyday conditions for the working people of the oblast -- these issues were at the center of attention during a visit paid to Tyumen Oblast by Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, from 18 to 20 October. At the Surgut No 2 GRES and the Tyumen No 2 TETS Comrade Dolgikh looked at the working of existing power generation installations and at the erection of new ones.

A conference, in which the leaders of a number of union ministries and departments took part, took place at the Tyumen Obkom. Progress in implementing measures confirmed by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo on the results of Comrade Gorbachev [as heard] in the area of Western Siberia was examined. Ways of raising the reliability of equipment and the level of automatization of production and of reducing the numbers of staff were discussed during meetings with workers and specialists from the Surgut condensate stabilization works and the integrated gas preparation installation at the Yamburg deposit. Issues concerning the further mastery of the Yamburg and Urengoy deposits were also examined, with particular emphasis being given to raising the rate and quality of the building of housing, cultural, and everyday facilities.

In Tyumen, Surgut, and Novyy Urengoy the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee visited residential areas, houses of culture, and shops. In conversations with inhabitants he asked about their working and their everyday living conditions, the level of their medical, retail trade and municipal and domestic services and the provision of schools and children's establishments for the population. With Comrade Dolgikh on the visit through the oblast were Bogomyakov, first secretary of the Tyumen obkom, and Chernukhin chairman of the oblispolkom.

SOLOVYEV GIVES REPORT AT LENINGRAD OBKOM PLENUM

LD212130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] At the Leningrad CPSU Obkom plenum, tasks of the oblast party organization in ensuring a sharp rise in the technical level, quality, and competitiveness of goods in light of the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress, were discussed. A report was given by Comrade Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom. Problems of quality, it was pointed out at the plenum, are the subject of constant attention and efforts by Leningrad Communists and all Leningrad citizens. This is promoted by further specialization and concentration in industry and by the introduction of scientific and technical achievements. In the first half-year alone, 100 mechanized flow and automatic lines have been established and approximately 60 workshops and production units have been turned over to integral mechanization and automation. More and more enterprises are going over to a multishift work system.

Participants at the CPSU obkom plenum discussed the fact that still many goods with the Leningrad label have not reached the level of the best world standards and that the percentage of junk goods is still high. Responsibility for the end results of work has not yet been raised in all collectives. The plenum outlined measures to ensure a sharp rise in the technical level of production.

RUVINSKIY VIEWS NATIONWIDE HARVEST PROGRESS

LD180135 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Aleksandr Ruvinskiy report]

[Text] The agricultural year is coming to an end, the first year of work in the reorganization of the agro-industrial complex. Some results have been summed up today on work carried out at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. From data of the Central Statistical Administration, it is clear that harvesting has almost been competed on the grain fields. Only in Sverdlovsk and Chelyabinsk Oblasts, in the Bashkir ASSR, and in Kirov and Tyumen Oblasts, work is under way on the final tracts of land of cereal crops. It must be said that six union republics and 64 oblasts, krays and autonomous republics of the Russian Federation, the Ukraine and Kazakhstan, have already fulfilled plans for sales of grain to the state. Moreover, one should note that 70 percent of all wheat that has been harvested is high-quality grain. The plan for the procurement of rye is also close to fulfillment. Millet, buckwheat and rice are coming in to procurement points.

Were we to talk about those crops at plantations where there is still a fair amount of work to do, then I would name sunflower. About a fifth of it remains to be harvested. This is mainly in Ulyanovsk, Saratov, and Orenburg Oblasts, in Altay and in the Bashkir ASSR.

One can also note some favorable tendencies in the development of beet growing. Thus if the roots dug up at the present time amount to approximately the same as amounts dug up last year by the middle of October, then more sugar has been made from them. Altogether the harvest of sweet roots remains to be gathered from approximately a sixth of all the acreage sown.

This year's rice harvest is higher than last year. Those growing soya have made a step forward too; harvesting of it now is under way mainly in the Far East. At farms in a number of union republics threshing of grain crops continues. Potatoes are also being harvested in many places; the harvest is not bad.

Work for the next harvest is now under way: less than a tenth of the entire acreage allocated for winter crops remains to be sown. Autumn plowing rates are a bit faster than those of last year; the plan for this work has been 77 percent fulfilled. Procurement of feed for livestock is continuing at almost every sovkhoz and kolkhoz; as a whole 97 percent of the plan in terms of feed units has been procured.

CSA REVIEWS HARVESTING OF LATE CROPS

LD231024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Text] The country's farms are continuing to harvest late crops. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration data by 20 October sunflowers have been harvested from an area of 3.3 million hectares which is 84 percent of the sown area. The soya harvest has been gathered in from over 600,000 hectares. Sugarbeet growers are working intensively. In many oblasts they have grown a good harvest and are hastening before the onset of cold weather to complete the lifting and transport to sugar factories. In the country as a whole, sugarbeets have been lifted from an area of 3.2 million hectares.

There is still much work to be done in the vegetable fields. The harvest has been gathered so far from 82 percent of the sown area. Potatoes have been lifted from 98 percent of their area. Under late autumn conditions it is important not to allow losses of vegetables and potatoes, to harvest them in the fields more quickly, and put them into winter storage.

Cotton growers of Azerbaijan are working well this season. They have already fulfilled the plan for sale of cotton to the state and are carrying out above-plan deliveries to processing enterprises. Cotton growers of Uzbekistan, Turkmenia, and Tajikistan have allowed lagging to occur in gathering in the harvest and in carying out their pledges to the state.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are continuing the sowing of winter crops; they have already been sown on an area of over 36 million hectares. The plan for sowing winter crops has been fulfilled by the farms of Latvia and overfulfilled by those of Turkmenia, Armenia, and Kazakhstan. Autumn plowing continues.

MOSCOW PAPERS CITE GRAIN PRODUCTION FIGURES

PM230925 [Editorial Report] The Soviet central press continues to publish grain sales figures.

In SELSKAYA ZHIZN 11 October a correspondent reports from Barnaul:

"Implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the Altay grain growers have fulfilled not only the state plan for grain sales, but their socialist pledges as well. Some 3.16 million metric tons of grain have been sent to the state. The figure for strong wheat alone is 2 and 1/2 times as much as the plan, or 68 percent of the total quantity of sales of the main food crop to the state. The plans for sales of rye and oats have also been considerably overfulfilled.

"This labor success is particularly precious to the kray's farmers in view of the fact that it was achieved in very difficult weather conditions. The main part in the battle for the grain was played by the switch to intensive wheat cultivation techniques employed on 1.2 million hectares."

IZVESTIYA 11 October carries a TASS report from Kokchetav: "In Kokchetav Oblast the harvest campaign has switched from fields to threshing floor and elevators. The farmers have delivered 2.32 million metric tons of grain to the state, thus fulfilling socialist pledges for sales of grain to the state."

IZVESTIYA 12 October front-pages a report by its harvest team: "On 9 October farmers in Kustanay Oblast, Kazakhstan, brought their grain deliveries to the state to over 3.36 million metric tons compared with a plan of 3,276,000 metric tons. Socialist pledges have been fulfilled. Some 96 percent of the wheat grain received is of the durum, strong, or valuable varieties. Grain sales are continuing."

RSFSR RELEASES DATA ON FIELD WORK PROGRESS

LD212329 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The Russian Federation Central Statistical Administration released some data today about the field work that is being completed in the Republic.

By the start of this week there was grain left to be harvested on a small area in Sverdlovsk, Kirov, Kurgan and Tyumen Oblasts; bad weather had upset the harvest. Fallow land has been plowed in kolkozes and sovkhozes totaling almost 60 million hectares. This work is being carried out almost a week earlier than it was last year. However, in many oblasts, for instance in Ivanovo, Vologda, Kostroma and Varoslavl autumn plowing has been delayed; the best time for it has been lost here. The sowing of winter crops, though is continuing in the north Caucasus -- 97 percent of the plan has been fulfilled. The machine operators are now harvesting rice, sugar beet, flax and potatoes from the last few thousand hectares. Work is in full swing, meanwhile, in the sun flower, soya and vegetable fields.

OBLAST-LEVEL GRAIN PROCUREMENT FIGURES REPORTED

PM101423 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 9 October publishes on page 1 three 8 October reports on harvesting successes:

A correspondent reports from Kustanay: "The farmers of the biggest oblast in Kazakhstan, Kustanay: "The farmers of the biggest oblast in Kazakhstan, Kustanay, have fulfilled the plan for the sale of grain to the state. Some 3.3 million metric tons of grain have arrived at elevators and grain-reception enterprises. Most of the main virgin land crop -- wheat -- is of the strong, durum, and valuable strains."

A TASS report from Barnaul says: "The Altay farmers have fulfilled socialist pledges on the sale of grain to the state. The farms in the major Siberian grain area have delivered 3.16 million metric tons of grain. More than 1.5 million metric tons are top quality wheat.

"The kray's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have delivered more than twice as much strong-strain wheat as planned and more durum wheat has been shipped than in the whole of the last 5-year plan."

Finally, a TASS report from Chita: "The last combines have left the oblast's fields. The Transbaykal farmers have completed the harvest.

"Some 270,000 metric tons of grain have arrived at grain-reception centers, compared with a plan of 250,000, and sales of grain are continuing."

IZVESTIYA on Oblast Grain

PM230953 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 October Morning Edition carries on page 2 under the headline "To the State Granaries" a TASS report from Omsk which notes that more than 1.5 million metric tons of grain have been stored in Omsk Oblast. "At present around 550,000 metric tons of strong, valuable, and durum wheat alone have been sold."

Under the same headline TASS reports from Khmelnitskiy that 890,000 metric tons of grain have been stored in the oblast, or 111 percent of the plan figure.